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THE

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS

WESTERN ASIA.

VOL. III.

A SELECTION

FROM THE

MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS

OF

ASSYRIA.

140734
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PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

BY

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ASSISTED BY

GEORGE SMITH, Department of Antiquities, British Museum.

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INDEX.

PLATES.

I. Contains the Assyrian Canon, or List of Eponymes; a Chronological Table, restored as far as possible from four incomplete Copies, and variant readings for the Names supplied from other sources. This important Document presents us with a continuous succession of eponymes for 228 years, or from B.C. 893 to B.C. 666 (the precise Dates being determined by the Record of a Solar Eclipse at Nineveh in June, B.C. 763, see Vol. II, Plate LII, Line 7), and there are some 20 other Names of which the position is doubtful, both at the beginning and end, the Canon coming down as late as B.C. 640 and possibly later.

II. Contains Fragments, of Tablets, belonging to the Reigns of Sargon, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Assur-bani-pal, and bearing the equivalent Date of the Name of the Eponyme and the King's Regnal Year. These equivalent Dates are of great importance for the verification of the Canon, and they further show incidentally, in the case of Sargon, that he used a double Era; dating from B.C. 722, as King of Assyria, and from B.C. 710, as King of Babylon. Several of the imperfect Dates have since been completed.

III. Contains Fragments of Inscriptions on Votive Clay Dishes found at Kouyunjik and Sheref-khan. They are of various Dates from B.C. 1300 to B.C. 700.

Nos. 1 and 2 are doubtful.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are probably Fragments of Shalmaneser I, cir. B.C. 1300.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are of *Assur-ris-ilim*, B.C. 1140.

Nos. 9 and 11 belong to a King now first identified, *Samsi-Bin*, son of Tiglath Pileser I, cir. B.C. 1075.

No. 10 belongs to *Assur-izzir-pal*, B.C. 884—859. All these (1 to 11 inclusive) refer to the successive Repairs of the Temple of the principal Goddess of Nineveh, which had been founded by *Samsi-Bin* (the high priest?) in the 19th Century, B.C.

No. 12 belongs to Sargon, B.C. 722—705, and refers to the Rebuilding of the Temple of Nabu and Maruduk (see Vol. I, Plate VI, No. 7). It gives the Phonetic Reading of *Bin-nirari* for the name of the King under whom the Assyrian Canon commenced in B.C. 909.

No. 13 belongs to Sennacherib B.C. 705—681, and refers to the Building of the Temple of Nergal at *Tarbizi* (Sheref-khan) see Vol. I, Plate VII, C. and D.

IV. Contains 8 Miscellaneous Historical Inscriptions of various Dates.

No. 1, which is copied from the broken Obelisk of *Assur-izzir-pal* (*?*) about B.C. 875 (see Vol. I, Plate XXVIII) refers to the Campaigns of an earlier King (probably Tiglath Pileser I, cir. B.C. 1120). At any rate this King must be earlier than the commencement of the Canon in B.C. 909.

No. 2 is a Copy of the famous Signet Seal of *Tugulti-Masu*, son of Shalmaneser I, taken to Babylon in about B.C. 1300 and brought back by Sennacherib in about B.C. 700 (compare Vol. I, Plate XXXV, No. 3, Line 20).

No. 3 is a Fragment of the Synchronous Tablet of Babylonian and Assyrian History, published in Vol. II, Plate LXV, No. 1. This Fragment refers to a period of History about B.C. 1200.

No. 4 refers to the Wars of Sennacherib with Merodach-Baladan and his successor, *Suzub*, cir. B.C. 690.

No. 5 is a Fragment of a Letter from *Binu-sum-izzir*, King of Babylonia, to *Assur-narara* and *Nabu-dahan*, Kings of Assyria.

No. 6 is the Commemorative Tablet of Tiglath Pileser I, engraved at the sources of the Tigris, cir. B.C. 1110, as described in the Annals of *Assur-izzir-pal*, Vol. I, Plate XIX, Line 105. The inscription of the last-named King at the same spot is too much mutilated to be worth publishing, and that of his Father, *Tugulti-Masu* II, is entirely lost.

No. 7 is a curious Autobiographic Notice of *Sargina* I, King of Agana (near Sippara) and dating probably from the heroic times, compare Vol. II, Plate XXXIX, Line 41—Plate XLVIII, Line 40, and Plate L, Line 64.

No. 8 is the Legend on the Statue of *Assur-izzir-pal* in the British Museum, dating cir. B.C. 870—860.

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V. Contains 6 Fragments, 5 of them of the age of Tiglath-Pileser I (12th Century B.C.), two of which, Nos. 4 and 5, probably belong to his Father, *Assur-ris-ilim*, as they refer to the Repairs of the Temple of the Goddess of Nineveh, which was founded by *Samsi-bin*, cir. B.C. 1820 (No. 5, Line 58) repaired by *Assur-vapallid*, cir. B.C. 1420 (No. 5, Line 60; and Plate III, No. 3, Line 7), again repaired by Shalmaneser I, cir. B.C. 1320 (No. 5, Line 61; and Sheet 3, No. 6, Line 20) and again by *Assur-ris-ilim* (Plate III, Nos. 6 to 8).

No. 6 is an Extract from the Annals of Shalmaneser II, giving Details of his War with Hazael of Syria, and Receipt of Tribute from Tyre, Sidon and Jehu of Samaria, in B.C. 842.

VI. Contains an amplified Notice of the Annals of *Assur-izzir-pal* for his 4th year, B.C. 880 (compare Vol. I, Plate XXI, Line 51, for an Account of the History of the same period), but the events are somewhat differently narrated. This Inscription is from a Monolith found in the Ruins of *Kurkh* on the Tigris, 20 miles below Diyarbekir, and now in the British Museum.

VII, VIII. Contain the Inscription on a Monolith also found in the Ruins of *Kurkh* and now in the British Museum. This Inscription relates the Campaigns of the early years of the reign of Shalmaneser II, varying from and amplifying the details on the Nimrud Obelisk and Bulls. Thus the Capture of *Ahuni*, son of *Adini*, is put by the Nimrud Obelisk in the Eponymy of *Dayan-Assur*, B.C. 854 (Layard's Insc., Plate LXXXIX, Lines 45—50) but by this Monolith in the Eponymy of *Assur-banai-uzur*, B.C. 856 (Plate VIII (Lines 69—75). There is an important passage in Plate VIII, Lines 91—92, which names Ahab of Israel (or *Jezreel*) among the 12 Kings of Syria, confederate with Ben-hadad against the Assyrians. This Campaign is stated (Line 78) to have taken place in the Eponymy of *Dayan-Assur*, B.C. 854.

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XI. Is the Inscription on the Monolith of Sargon found at Idalium in Cyprus and now in the Berlin Museum. The Edges of the Stone have been cut off, but the writing is completed as far as possible from the Standard Inscription of Khorsabad.

XII, XIII. Contain the Historical Inscriptions from the Koyunjik Bulls, Mr. Layard's copy of which first led, in 1851, to the identification of the names of Sennacherib and Hezekiah, and the discovery of the true age of the Nineveh Scriptures. The opening Campaigns of the Reign of Sennacherib are described in more detail on the Cylinder, Vol. I, Plate XXXVII to XLII; but there is some additional matter in this Inscription (in the 6th Campaign) and as the original Slabs have been sawn off the Koyunjik Bulls and are now deposited in the British Museum, it has been thought proper to print as complete a Copy of the Text as can be supplied.

XIV. Contains a Copy of the Inscription of Sennacherib on the Rock at Bavian, N.E. of Mosul, restored as far as possible from a comparison of the three Tablets which all bore the same Legend. The great value of this Inscription consists in the Notice which it contains, Line 50, of the period of 418 years intervening between the age of Sennacherib and of Tiglath-Pileser I.

XV, XVI. Contain 1st.—Fragments of the Annals of Esarhaddon copied from the lower half of a broken Hexagonal Cylinder, now in the British Museum. This Inscription was published in Layard's Insc., Plate LIV to LVIII, but the Text, as there given, is too corrupt and doubtful to be of much use to Students. A fresh Transcript has therefore been carefully made from the Cylinder, and where possible, the Text has been restored from the more perfect Esarhaddon Cylinder (Vol. I, Plate XLV to XLVII) which describes, though in a more condensed form, the same Campaigns. The most important additions are the Names and Cities of the 8 Kings and Queens of Arabia, Col. 4, Line 19, Sqq., and the List of the 22 Kings of Syria and Cyprus (including Manasseh of Judah) which had been previously published in Vol. I, Plate 48, No. I.

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XV, XVI. 2nd.—(Plate XVI, No. 2) a curious Tablet of *Shirua-eterat*, a Daughter of *Assur-ebil-ili*, and Granddaughter of *Assur-bani-pal*. No. 3, a Tablet of Sennacherib bequeathing certain property to his Son, Esarhaddon. No. 4, a Fragment of *Assur-bani-pal* dedicating to Ishtar the weapon with which *Temin-umman*, King of Susiana, was executed? and No. 5, the Inscription on a Barrel Cylinder of *Assur-bani-pal* (now in the collection at the Louvre) relative to the Installation of his Brother, *Saül-mugina* (Saosduchinus) as King of Babylon.

XVII–XXVI. Contain the Text of the Decagon Cylinder of *Assur-bani-pal*, found in the Northern Palace at Koyunjik and now in the British Museum. This Cylinder was perfect when first discovered, but broke into fragments in transit to England, and has since crumbled so much that a considerable portion of the Writing has been altogether lost. The Text has been partially restored from Fragments of other Cylinders and Tablets containing the same Narrative; and further Restorations can be now made by the aid of Fragments which have come to light since the Text was printed. The Annals extend from the year B.C. 668, when *Assur-bani-pal* was placed on the Throne during the lifetime of his Father, Esarhaddon, to about B.C. 655. The principal Contents are:—

The Introduction, giving an Account of the Accession of *Assur-bani-pal*, Plate XVII, Lines 1 to 50.

The First Egyptian War, against Tirhakeh, Plate XVII, Lines 51 to 122.

The Revolt of the district Kings of Egypt, Plate XVII, Line 123 to Plate XVIII, Line 60.

The Second Egyptian War, against *Urdamané*, Plate XVIII, Lines 61 to 86.

The Conquest of Tyre, Plate XVIII, Lines 87 to 101.

Tribute from various Kings including Gyges, of Lydia, Plate XVIII, Line 101 to Plate XIX, Line 25.

The Revolt of Gyges and (𒈗 𒀀𒈾 𒌷 𒈾 𒂗𒂗𒈬 𒆳𒂍 (𒄑) 𒁀 𒁀 𒆳𒂍) *Pisamilki* (King) of *Muzur* or Egypt (Psammetichus?),* &c., Plate XIX, Lines 26 to 42.

The Campaign against Minni, Plate XIX, Lines 43 to 82.

The Conquest of *Temin-umman*, King of Elam, Plate XIX, Line 83 to Plate XX, Line 5.

The War with *Saül-mugina* (Brother of *Assur-bani-pal*) and his Allies, Plate XX, Line 6 to Plate XXI, Line 43.

The First War with *Umman-aldas*, King of Elam, Plate XXI, Lines 44 to 117.

The Second War with *Umman-aldas*, Plate XXI, Line 118 to Plate XXIII, Line 96.

The War with Arabia, Plate XXIII, Line 87 to Plate XXV, Line 114.

The Capture of *Umman-aldas*, Plate XXV, Line 115 to Plate XXVI, Line 21.

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Repair of the Palace of Sennacherib at Nineveh, Plate XXVI, Line 31 to end.

XXVII. Contains Portions of the Introduction to the Annals of *Assur-bani-pal* from Fragments of other Cylinders, together with a Duplicate List (imperfect) of the Syrian Provinces subject to Assyria, and the Names of 7 of the Tributary Greek and Phœnician Kings of Cyprus (compare Vol. I, Plate XLIII).

XXVIII, XXIX. Contain a Narrative from Independent Tablets of the Egyptian Campaigns of *Assur-bani-pal* against *Tarakú* (Tirhakeh) King of Æthiopia, and his Nephew and Successor, *Urdamané* (Rud-ammon) together with two additional Fragments, one relating to Esarhaddon's previous Subjugation of Egypt, the other to the Death of Tirhakeh.

XXX–XXXIV. Contain Fragments of a Copy of the Annals of *Assur-bani-pal*, from a broken Octagon Cylinder of that King also in the British Museum. The Text of this Cylinder differs from the Decagon in several particulars. 1st. It omits the Notice of the Revolt of Gyges, &c. 2nd. It introduces an expedition (to *Karbat*) between the Notice of Gyges and the War with Minni. 3rd. It introduces a Campaign against *Urtak*, King of Elam, between the War with Minni and the Defeat of *Temin-umman*, and it adds several particulars relating to the early Elamite Wars. 4th. It divides the Conquest of Gambul from the War with *Temin-umman*, making it a separate Campaign. In Plate XXXIV there is a Fragment of a Third Cylinder referring to the War in Arabia, and the Dates of the several Documents.

* This Name is wrongly Printed in Col. III, Line 28.

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XXXV-XXXVII. Contain Additional Fragments and Inscriptions relating to *Assur-bani-pal.*

XXXV. Contains Nos. 1 and 2. Fragments relating to the Recovery of the Image of the Goddess, Nana, from Susa, after its Disappearance for 1635 years.

Nos. 3 and 4. Fragments relating to Wars in Egypt and Arabia.

No. 5. Fragments of the War against Bahal, King of Tyre.

No. 6. The obverse of a large broken Tablet, giving the History of the Arabian Campaign of *Assur-bani-pal.*

XXXVI. Contains No. 1. Reverse of same Tablet. This Tablet completes several Passages which are imperfect on the Cylinders.

No. 2. Further Extract relating to the Recovery of the Image of Nana. See Cyl. A. Col. 7, Lines 9 to 14.

No. 3. Restoration of Worship of Sin (Moon God).

No. 4. Relating to Susian Wars.

No. 5. Capture of *Ammuladin*, King of Kedar; and *Adiya*, Queen of the Arabs.

No. 6. Susian Fragment.

No. 7. Part of a Tablet narrating the Susian Wars of *Assur-bani-pal.* This Fragment completes the defective Passage, Plate XXXII, Lines 47 to 60; it contains a Remarkable Account of a Vision.

XXXVII. Contains: I. Epigraphs illustrating Scenes in the Susian War.

No. 1. Submission of *Rusa*, King of Ararat, at Arbil.

No. 2. *Urtak*, Father in Law of *Temin-umman*, King of Susiana, wounded in battle and beheaded.

No. 3. *Temin-umman*, King of Susiana, wounded in battle, endeavours to escape by the aid of *Parrita*, his Son; both taken and beheaded.

No. 4. *Temin-umman's* Head exhibited.

No. 5. *Temin-umman* urging his Son to fight.

No. 6. *Umman-igas* placed on the Throne of Susiana.

No. 7. Punishment of Blasphemers. (Names blank.)

II. Miscellaneous Tablets relating to Susian Wars.

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No. 3. Account of Wars between *Tammarit*, Son of *Urtak*, and *Indabigas*, his Slave.

No. 4. Letter from *Umman-aldas* to *Assur-bani-pal.*

No. 5. Fragment relating to the Flight of Elamite Princes to Assyria.

XXXVIII. Contains: I. A Tablet dedicated to Nergal, giving a brief Account of the Susian Wars of *Assur-bani-pal*, and the Recovery of the Image of Nana; it mentions the Conquest of Babylonia by *Kudur-nakhund*, an Elamite, 1635 years before *Assur-bani-pal.*

II. A Fragment relating to Babylonian Affairs, it mentions *Kudur-nakhund;* and a King named *Bil-sum-izzir.*

XXXIX, XL. Contain the Babylonian Text of the celebrated Trilingual Inscription of Darius at Behistun. This Inscription gives the descent of Darius from Achæmenes, the Revolt of Smerdis the Magian, and the victory of Darius over him and other Rebels.

XLI. Contains the Deed of Sale of a Field (in Babylonian writing) by *Amilu-bil* to *Maruduk-nazir* for 616 pieces of Silver; a Chariot, some Horses, an Ox, and other Animals, and Merchandise being taken instead of Money.

XLII. Contains the Transcript of this Inscription into the Assyrian Character.

XLIII. Contains the Deed of Transfer of a Field (in Babylonian writing) by order of *Maruduk-iddina-akhi*, King of Babylon. It is dated in the 10th year of the King's reign (cir. B.C. 1100), and is further interesting on account of the Names of the Witnesses.

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XLIV. Contains the Transcript of this Inscription into the Assyrian character.

XLV. Contains the Emblems of the Gods which accompany these Inscriptions. The stones inscribed with these two Deeds of Sale and Transfer were found near Babylon, and are now in the British Museum.

XLVI. Contains 10 Deeds of Sale, Barter and Lease, with Phœnician Dockets. (See Journal Royal Asiat. Soc., 1865, New Series, Vol. I, p. 187.)

No. 1 is a Deed of Sale of a Female Slave named *Arbail-khirat* for 1½ Maneh of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Sin-sar-uzur*, cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 2 is a Deed of Sale of a Female Slave named *Gula-rimat*. Dated in the Eponymy of *Nabu-sar-uzur*, cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 3 is a Deed of Barter, a Male Slave named *Asha-dur-kali* being exchanged for a Female Slave named *Tulikha*. Dated in the Eponymy of *Sin-sar-uzur*, cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 4 is the Lease of a Field for 6 Years for 1 Maneh of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Sin-sar-uzur*, cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 5 is a Deed of Sale of a Female Slave named *Khambusu* for 1 Maneh, 6 Shekels of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Silim-Assur*, cir. B.C. 660-650.

No. 6 is a Deed of Sale of Hoshea and his Family, 7 persons in all, for 3 Maneh of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Dananu*, B.C. 680.

No. 7 is a Deed of Sale of a Male Slave, named *Alal-khazzi?* and his Mother *Akhatisu-dabat*. Dated in the Eponymy of *Musallim-Assur*, cir. B.C. 660-650.

No. 8 is a Loan of 10 Shekels of Silver at Interest. Dated in the Eponymy of *Bin-sallim-ani*, cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 9 is a Deed of Sale of a House for ½ Maneh of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Assur-sallim-ani*, cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 10 is a Deed of Sale of 3 Houses for 30 Shekels of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of Sennacherib, B.C. 687.

XLVII. Contains 10 Loan Tablets and a Fragment of a Deed of Sale.

No. 1 is a Loan of 10 Maneh of Silver on the security of 15 Sheep and 1 Ox. Dated in the Eponymy of *Saru-ludari*, cir. B.C. 660-650.

No. 2 is a Loan of 17 Shekels of Silver on the security of some Land, at Interest. Dated in the Eponymy of *Saru-nahid*, cir. B.C. 640-630.

No. 3 is a Loan of 15 Shekels of Silver at Interest. Dated in the Eponymy of *Barku-Sallim-ani*, cir. B.C. 640-630.

No. 4 is a Loan of 8 Shekels of Silver at Interest. Dated in the Eponymy of *Assur-gimil-turi*, cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 5 is a Loan of 2 Talents of Iron at Interest. Dated in the Eponymy of *Bamba*, B.C. 676.

No. 6 is a Loan of 9 Maneh, 15 Shekels of Silver at Interest. Dated in the Eponymy of *Sa-nabusu* (*?*), cir. B.C. 660-650.

No. 7 is a Loan of 6 Maneh, 10 Shekels of Silver at Interest. Dated in the Eponymy of *Manzar-ili*, B.C. 684.

No. 8 is a Loan of 40 Maneh of Iron. Dated in the Eponymy of *Ilu-ittiya* (*?*) B.C. 694.

No. 9 is a Loan of 4 Maneh of Silver at 5 Shekels of Silver per month Interest. Dated in the Eponymy of *Gabbaru*, B.C. 667.

No. 10 is a Loan of 20 Maneh of Silver at Interest. Dated in the Eponymy of *Ninip*(*?*)*-alik-pani*, B.C. 711.

No. 11 is a Fragment of a Deed of Sale of some Slaves. Dated in the Eponymy of *Zazai*, B.C. 692.

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XLVIII. Contains 6 Contract Tablets with Nail-marks instead of Seals.

No. 1 is a Deed of Sale of Property. Dated in the Eponymy of *Sin-salim-ani*, B.C. 747.

No. 2 is a Deed of Sale of Property for 3⅔ Maneh of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Bil-sar-ani*, B.C. 699.

No. 3 is a Deed of Sale of Property for 1 Maneh of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Zazai*, B.C. 692.

No. 4 is a Deed of Sale of Two Orchards. Dated in the Eponymy of *Ilu-ittiya* (*?*), B.C. 694.

No. 5 is part of a Deed of Sale of late Date.

No. 6 is part of a Deed of Sale of Land. Dated in the Eponymy of *Tab-sar-Assur*, B.C. 717.

XLIX. Contains 5 Deeds of Sale of Slaves.

No. 1 is a Deed of Sale of 2 Male and 1 Female Slaves for 3 Maneh of Silver.

No. 2 is a Deed of Sale of a Slave named *Summa-nabu*, for dedication to Hercules, for 1½ Maneh of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Zamale-irba* (*?*), cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 3 is a Deed of Sale. *Nabu-rikhta-uzur* and his Sons sell his Daughter, *Bilat-khazina*, to a Woman named *Nikhte-saru*, for her son and his wife, for 16 Shekels of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Assur-sada-ukin* (*?*), cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 4 is a Deed of Sale of 5 Slaves. Dated in the Eponymy of *Tebitai*, B.C. 671.

No. 5 is a Deed of Sale of a Male Slave named *Lu-akhi* (*?*) for 20 Shekels of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Nabu-bil-iddina*, cir. B.C. 650-640.

L. Contains 1 Sale of Barley, 2 Leases and 1 Sale of Land.

No. 1 is a Deed of Sale of 100 Taghars of Barley for 10 Shekels of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Nabu-sakip*, cir. B.C. 660-650.

No. 2 is a Lease of Land for 8 Years for 1 Maneh of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Bil-ili* (*?*) in the 7th Century B.C.

No. 3 is a Lease of Land for 6 Years for 12 Shekels of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Assur-sada-ukin* (*?*), cir. B.C. 650-640.

No. 4 is a Sale of Land for 5 Maneh of Silver. Dated in the Eponymy of *Saru-nuri*, B.C. 674.

LI–LXIV. Contain various Astronomical and Astrological Tablets and Fragments; most of them are parts of the great Chaldæan Work on Astrology which consisted of a collection of the Current Superstitions as to the import of the various Positions, Appearances, and Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, Clouds, &c. The various Fragments of this great work have now been collected, and furnish almost a complete copy. It consisted of upwards of 70 Tablets, treating of the Moon, the Sun, the Clouds; and lastly, the Stars and Planets. There were at least Two Editions and we have Fragments of several copies of each.

LI. Contains 9 Observatory Reports and 9 Astrological Tablets.

No. 1 is a Report to the King that the Vernal Equinox fell on the 6th day of the Month Nisan.

No. 2 is a Report made in another year, when the Vernal Equinox fell on the 15th day of Nisan.

No. 3 is a Report to the King that the New Moon was seen on the 29th day of the month, by *Nabua*, an Astronomer, at Assur (Kileh-shergat).

No. 4 is a Report from the same Astronomer on another occasion, when the New Moon was not seen on the 29th of the Month.

No. 5 is a similar Report by an Astronomer named *Asha-iddin-pal;* it is dated in the Eponymy of *Bil-sunu.*

No. 6 is a Report by the same Astronomer, that the New Moon was not seen on the 29th of the Month owing to clouds; dated in the Eponymy of *Bil-harran-sadua*, the last name but one in Canon 3.

No. 7 is a Report from an Astronomer named *Nabu-sum-iddin*, of an Eclipse of the Moon.

No. 8 is a Report of Observations of the Planets.

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LI. Continued. No. 9 is a Report to the King by an Astronomer named *Pal-Asha.* It records the watching for a Solar Eclipse from the 27th to the 30th of the Month, the Eclipse did not take place as expected, and the appearance of the New Moon marked the commencement of the next month, Tammuz. This is followed by some observations of Jupiter.

I is an Extract from the first part of the great work on Astrology relating to the Moon when visible on the 30th day of the Month Kislev, copied by *Nabu-akhi-irba.*

II is another Extract which states that if the Moon on the 28th day of the Month is similar to its aspect on the 1st day of the Month, it is an evil omen to Syria, &c., &c.

III contains five Omens from the appearance of the Moon, copied by *Nergal-etir.*

IV contains other Portents from the Moon and Sun, copied by *Balasi.*

V contains Portents and an Observation of the Heavens by the same writer as II.

VI is an Extract containing a number of Lunar Portents.

VII is a similar Extract relating to Moon Portents.

VIII and IX are Extracts relating to the supposed influence of the Moon when surrounded by a halo, and when seen on the 1st day of the Month, &c., &c.

LII. Contains: No. 1. A small Astrological Tablet relating to the influences of Stars and Planets, written by *Nabu-musezi.*

No. 2. A Fragment of the 57th Tablet of the Astrological work relating to Stellar influences.

No. 3. A curious Tablet giving, Firstly, a Catalogue of 14 Tablets, which are said to contain the Auguries of the Earth; and Secondly, a List of Eleven Tablets, said to contain the Auguries of the Heavens (the 8th of these seems to be a Treatise on Comets). These are followed by Rules for the commencement of the Year; its Division into 12 Months of 30 Days each, &c., &c. A Table follows, giving the favourable and unfavourable Months for Military Operations, &c., and a similar Table for the three Divisions of the Night.

LIII. Contains: No. 1. A Tablet on the influences of the Stars and Planets.

No. 2 on the obverse has a List of Twelve Stars ruled by Merodach during the Twelve Months of the Year, and on the reverse particulars regarding the Planet Venus.

No. 3 is a Report to the King on an observation of the Moon.

LIV. Contains 4 Fragments of the Chaldæan Astrological work (2, 3, 4, and 7) and 6 small Tablets similar to those on Plate LI. The Fragments of the Astrological work all belong to the first part and relate to the influences of the Moon. The small Tablets (1, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10) contain Extracts relating to the influence of the Sun, Moon, and Stars.

LV. Contains: No. 1. A Fragment of the great Astrological work.

No. 2. A Fragment of an Astrological Tablet of *Assur-bani-pal.*

No. 3 is a Fragment in which the first half of a Lunation is divided into three parts of 5 days each, called by distinctive names.

No. 4 is a Tablet of Omens for each month of the Year.

No. 5 is another Fragment of the Astrological work.

LVI. Contains: No. 1. A Fragment relating to Celestial influences.

No. 2. A Fragment of a Table relating to Omens from Dreams.

No. 3. Another Fragment relating to Omens from the Heavens.

No. 4. A Fragment relating to Feasts on certain Days of the Month.

No. 5 is a Fragment of a Tablet containing a Calendar with three intercalary Months, a second Nisan, a second Elul, and the Ve-adar; there are several other Fragments of this class.

No. 6. A Fragment of the Astrological work giving Omens from the Sun and Moon being seen at the same time, &c.

PLATES.

LVII. Contains 9 Fragments of the latter part of the Astrological work. All relate to Omens from Stars and Planets.

No. 1. Relates to the influence of various Stars.

No. 2. A similar Fragment relating to Stars and Planets.

No. 3. A similar Fragment.

No. 4. A Fragment on the influences of the Planet Venus.

No. 5. A Fragment with Lists of Stars.

No. 6. Contains 5 Lists of Heavenly bodies arranged in sevens; the last comprises the Sun, Moon, and the five Planets known to the Ancients.

No. 7. Relates to Omens from the Planet Venus, in connection with other Planets and Stars.

Nos. 8 and 9 are Stellar Fragments.

LVIII. Contains 14 similar small Tablets with Extracts similar to those in Plates LI and LIV. Predictions are given from the Sun and Moon being visible at the same time (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 13), from a halo round the Moon (No. 3), &c.; there are some good glosses in Nos. 7 and 8. Most of these Tablets belong to the 7th century B.C.

LIX. Contains 14 similar small Tablets, and one other Astrological Fragment (No. 15).

No. 1. Contains Omens from the Planet Mercury.

No. 2. Relates to the Moon and Jupiter.

No. 3. Relates to the influence of the position of Jupiter in the Heavens.

No. 4. Contains Stellar and other Portents.

No. 5. Contains Omens from Eclipses of the Moon.

No. 6. Predicts when Male Children will be born.

No. 7. Contains Moon Portents, and is curious from the number of glosses it contains.

No. 8. Relates to Clouds.

No. 9. Contains Portents from the Sun, Moon, and Stars.

No. 10. Contains Stellar Portents.

No. 11. Portents from Venus and the Moon.

No. 12. Moon Portents; 13. Stellar Portents; 14. Portents from the Sun and Jupiter.

No. 15 is an Astrological Fragment relating to Solar Eclipses.

LX, LXI. Contain part of the large Tablet belonging to a late edition of the Chaldæan Astrological work; in this edition each Tablet contained the substance of three of the ordinary Astrological Tablets; the one here printed included, when complete, Tablets 22, 23, and 24; Tablet 22 occupies the whole of Col. I and part of Col. II, obverse. It contains Portents from the Heavens. Tablet 23, which occupies part of Col. II and all Col. III, obverse, and the top of Col. I, reverse, gives further Omens from the Heavens.

Plate LXI, No. 2, is a Fragment of an Astrological Tablet; some of the Predictions on this Tablet are often quoted on the smaller Tablets.

LXII. Is a Copy of Astrological Tablet No. 22. This Tablet is the same as Tablet 23 on Plates LX and LXI; but the two copies are from different editions.

LXIII. Is a Tablet on the movements of the Planet Venus, and their influences.

LXIV. Is a Tablet of Moon Portents; it is the first Tablet of a separate series devoted to influences of the Moon. The Portents are mostly the same as those on the previous Moon-Portent Fragments; there are several other Fragments of this series.

PLATES.

LXV. Contains Fragments of two Tablets on Terrestrial Portents. The whole series of these Tablets is very extensive, numbering upwards of 100 Tablets; the Portents are derived from various Terrestrial Occurrences; those in Plate LXV, No. I, are from Human Births. No. 2 has a series of Portents from the Births of Horses, &c. The Tablet also contained, when perfect, some Astrological Portents.

LXVI–LXIX. Contain Mythological Fragments which belong to a very extensive class. The quantity indeed of Mythological matter in the British Museum, (Cuneiform Collection,) exceeds that of any other class; it consists of Lists of Gods, their Titles and Temples, Prayers, Hymns, &c.

LXVI. Contains an extensive List of Gods worshipped in the various Temples of Assyria and Babylonia.

LXVII. Contains two Fragments of a very large Mythological Tablet, many other Fragments of which are now in the British Museum; this Tablet, when complete, consisted of at least 14 Columns of Writing, and comprised the Names and Titles of all the principal Deities of the Pantheon. The reverse of No. 1 contains the continuation of the List published in Vol. II., Plate 54, No. 1, which gives the meaning of the Names and Titles of the great Gods.

LXVIII. Contains further Mythological Fragments, giving Lists of Gods, their companion Goddesses, their Titles, Offices, &c. Many of the Names are accompanied by explanatory glosses, which give the Phonetic Readings of the Names.

LXIX. Contains 5 other Mythological Fragments.

No. 1 is part of the first Tablet of a series on the Names and Titles of the Gods.

No. 2 is a Fragment of the large Pantheon Tablet, part of which is given in Plate LXVII.

No. 3 is a Fragment with Lists of Gods, &c.

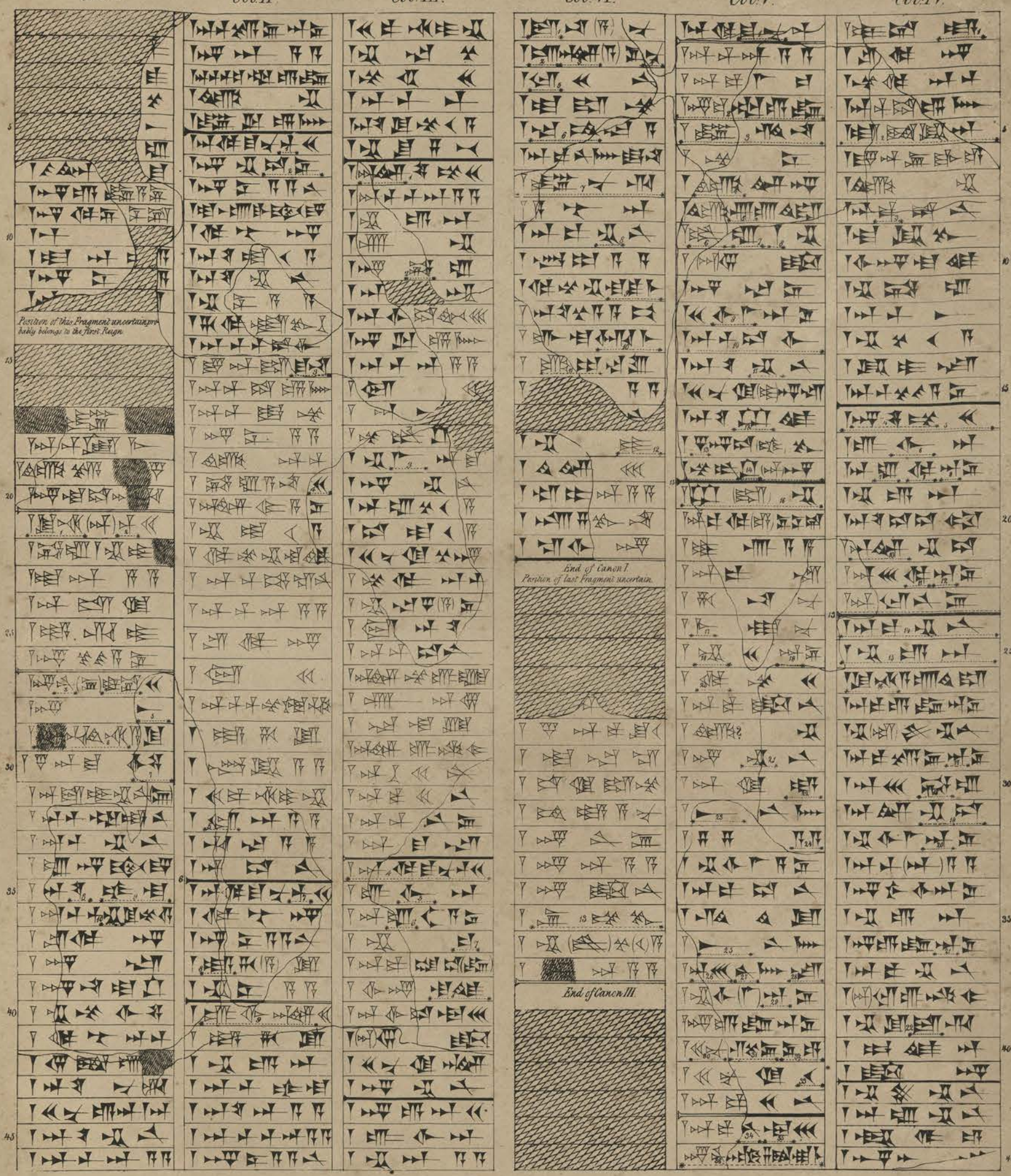
Nos. 4 and 5 are Mythological Fragments with some good glosses.

LXX. Contains a number of Fragments of Syllabaries, belonging to the class of Tablets printed in Vol. II, Plates I to IV. Several of the Characters and Explanations wanting in the former Lists are supplied by this Plate.

Assyrian Canon.

Portions in black from Canon I. Restorations in outline from Canons II, III & IV, with variant Readings of the Names from dated Tablets and other sources.

Col. I. Col. II Col. III. Col. VI. Col. V. Col. IV.


Position of this Fragment uncertain probably belongs to the First Reign.
End of Canon I.
Portion of last Fragment uncertain.
End of Canon III.

Variants.

Col. I. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Col. II. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. This dividing line only found in Canon I. 7. 8. 9.

Col. III. Note line 7. This name is probably the same as which is found in another place. 1. 2. 3. 4. Canon III inserts a dividing line here. 5. 6. 7. 8.

Col. IV. 1. 2 Line drawn here in Historical Canon to mark Solar Eclipse B.C. 763. 3. 4. this name is written on a separate fragment as 5. Canon III inserts a dividing line here. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. and 12. 13. This line is left out in Canons II, III & IV. 14. Dividing line inserted here in Canon IV. and next line in Canon IV.

Col. IV. 15. Dividing line inserted here in Canons II & III. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.

Col. V. 1. 2. Dividing line inserted here in Canon III. 3. & 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. & 11. 12. and 13. 14. 15. Canon II inserts after dividing line. 16. Canon IV inserts dividing line here, and next line in Canon IV. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. & 25. 26. & in Canon III. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. & six others & 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. This group only found in Canon I.

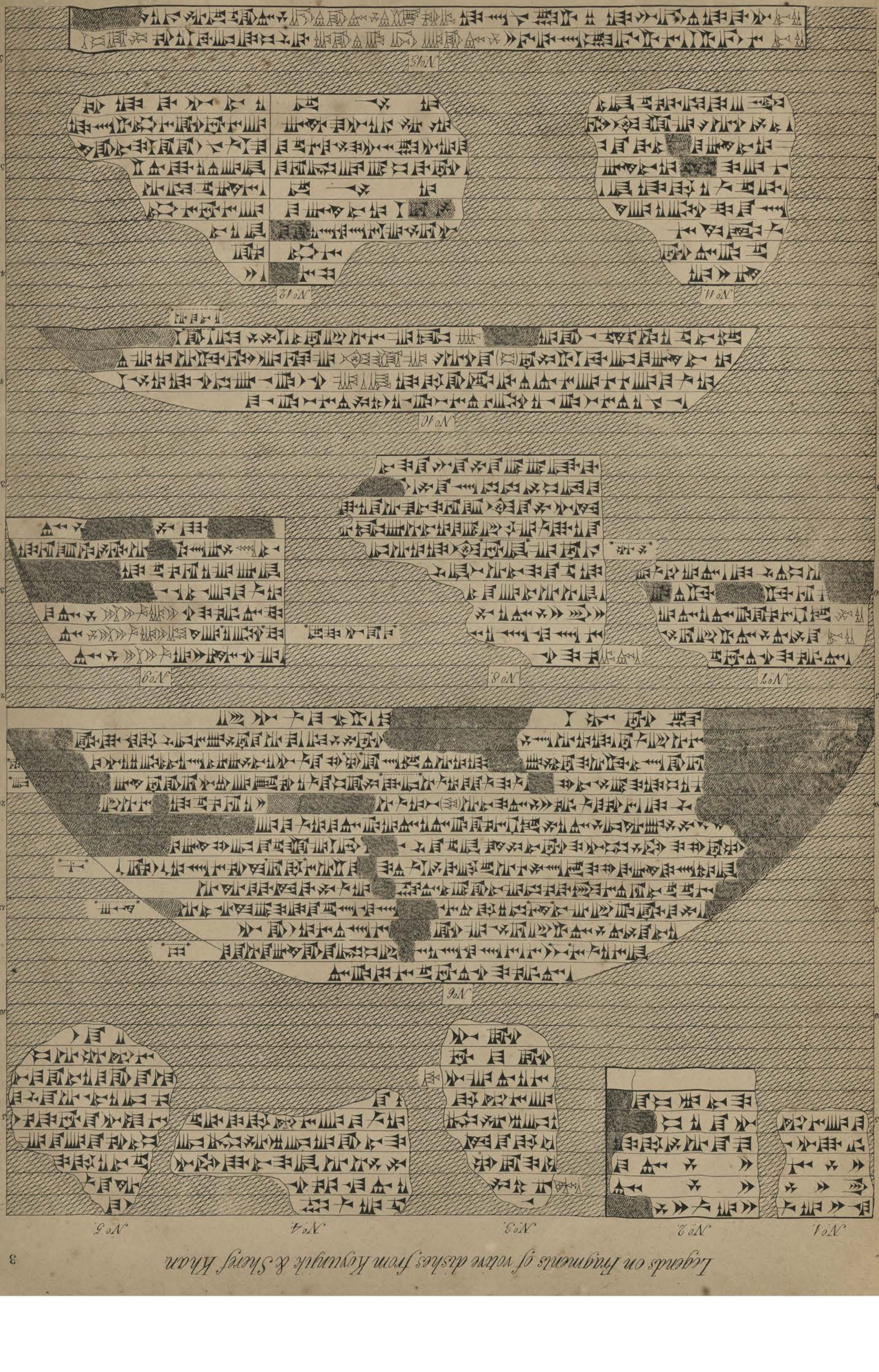
Col. VI. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. & 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. or

Fragments of Tablets dated from the Reigns of Sargon, Sennacherib, Esar-Haddon & Assur-ban-pal

Nos I to XVI. Sargon. Nos XVII to XXII. Sennacherib. No XXIII Esar-Haddon. No XXIV Assur-ban-pal

Legends on Fragments of votive discs from Koyunjik & Sherif Khan

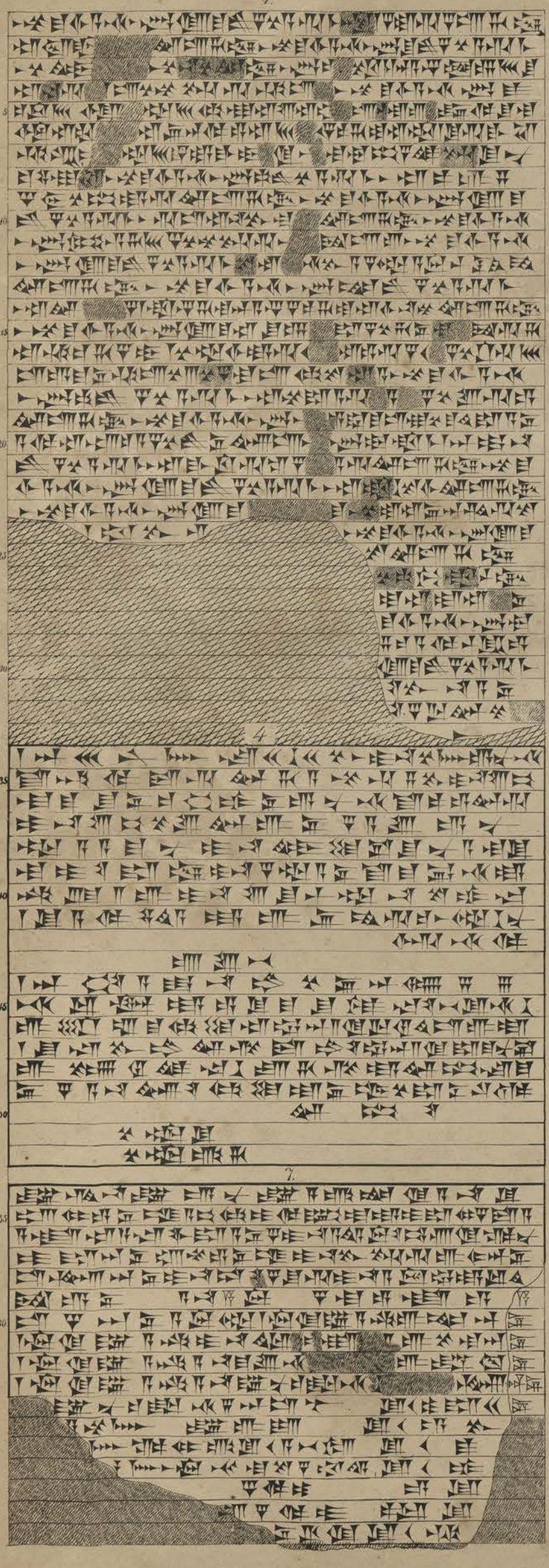
No 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5.



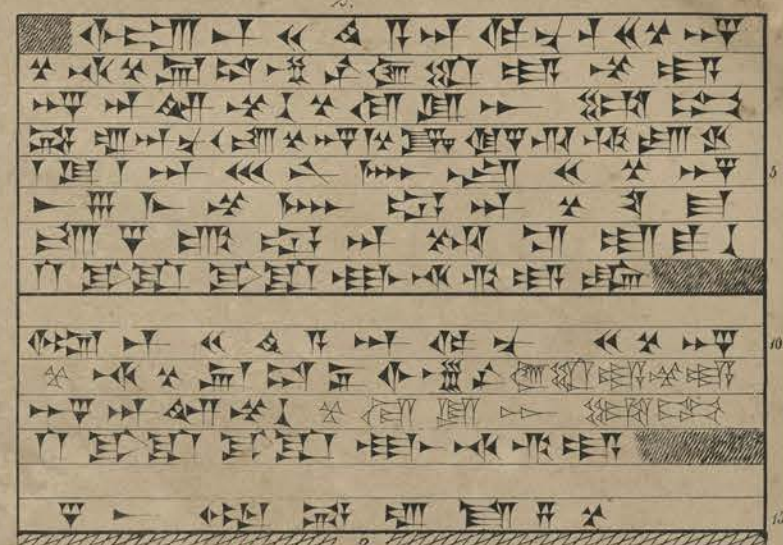
Miscellaneous Historical Fragments.

N.º 1. From the Koyunjik broken Obelisk (Vol. I. Pl. 28). 5. Letter from King of Babylon to Asur-narara & Nabu-dahan Kings of Assyria.
2. Small Tablet of Sennacherib's.
3. Upper Fragment of Synchronous Tablet (Vol. II. Pl. 65. N.º 1)
4. Tablet of Sennacherib's.
6. Inscription of Tiglath Pileser I. at the Source of the Tigris.
7. Tablet of Sargina I. (mythical) King of Agana, near Babylon.
8. Legend on the Statue of Asur-izir-pal in British Museum.

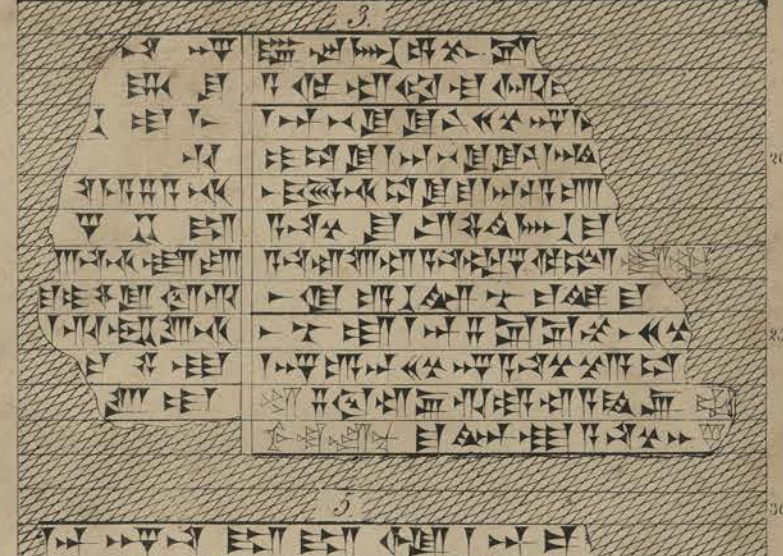
1.



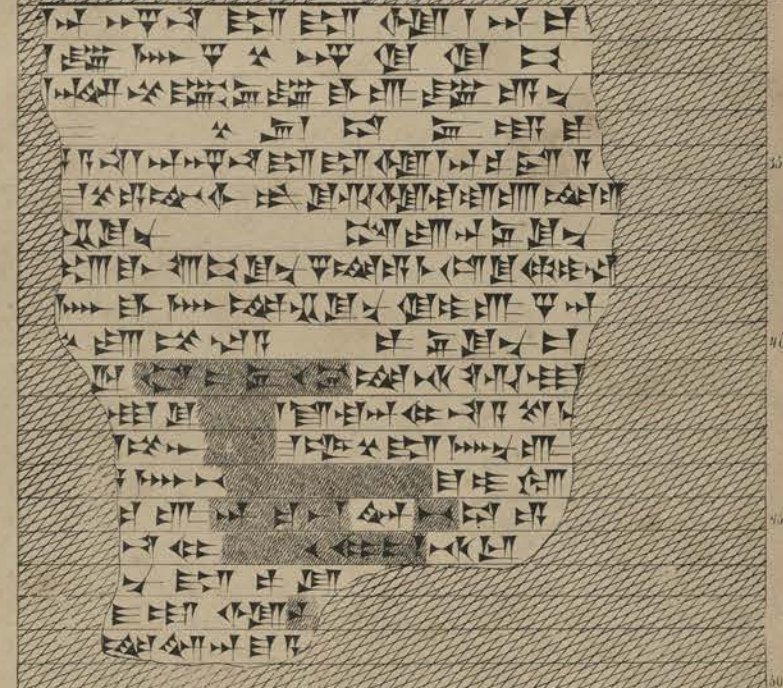
2.



3.

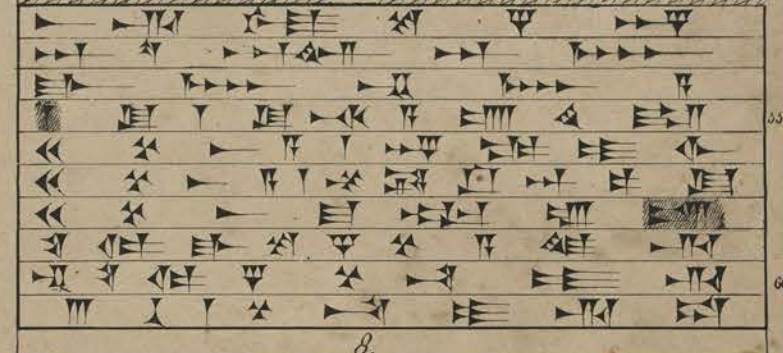


5.



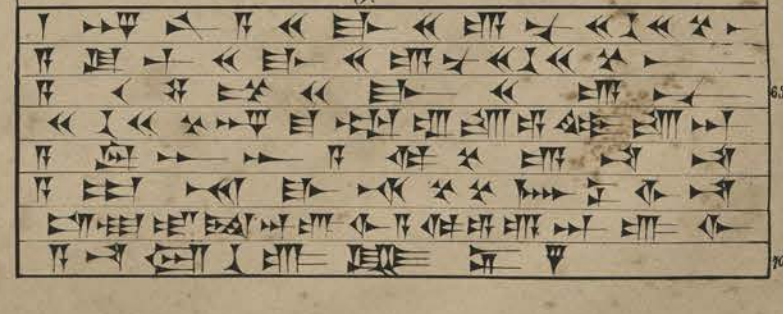
4.

6.



7.

8.



Fragments of Annals of Tiglath Pileser I. N°s 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, from Clay Tablets.
N°6, fragment of Shalmaneser II.

N° 1

N° 2

N° 3

N° 4

Obverse

N° 5

Reverse

N° 6

5

Inscription of Ašsur-ẖâr-pal.
on Monolith from Ruins at Kalḫi (Nimroud-Mrd.)

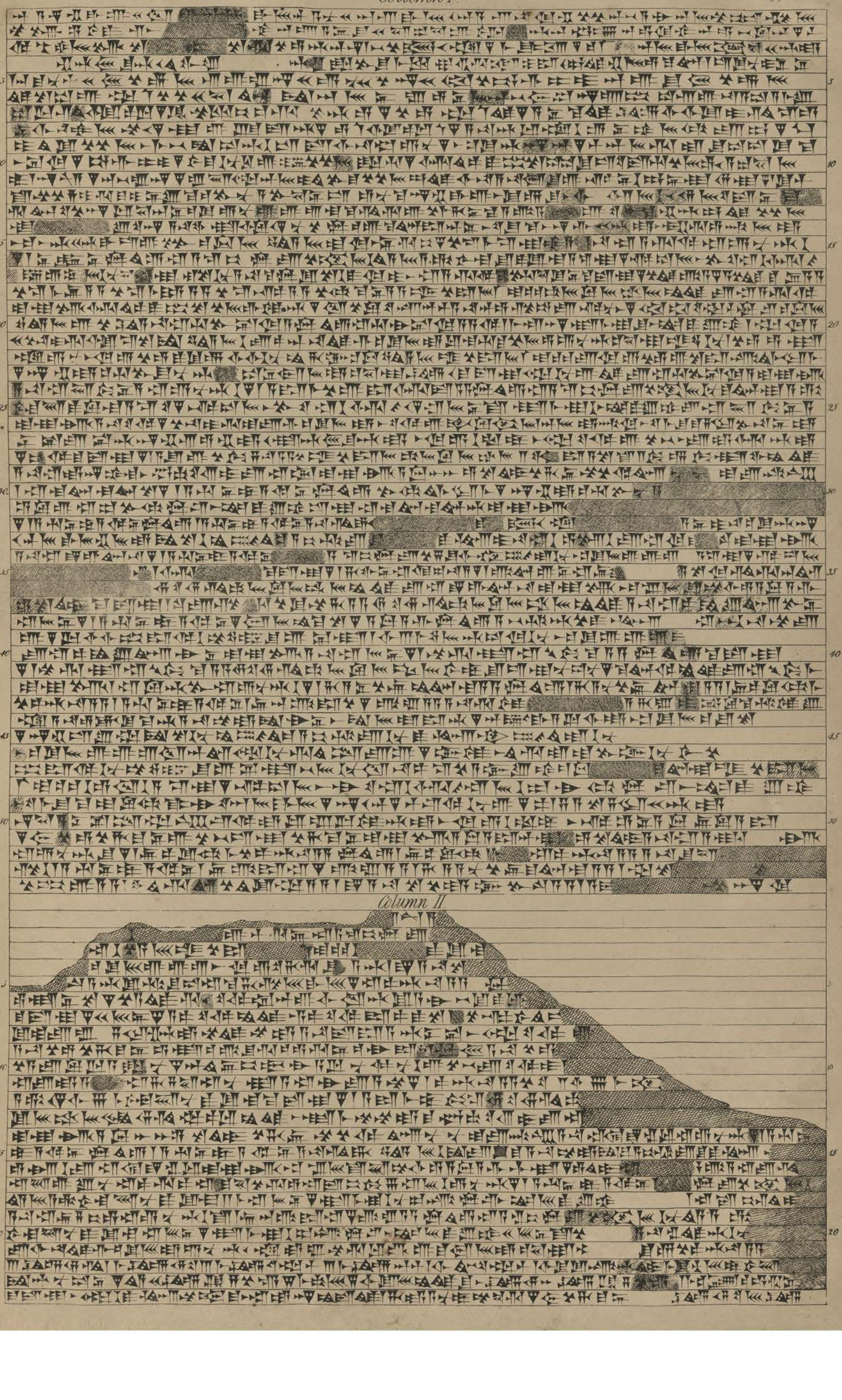
Obverse.

Reverse.

Inscription from Monolith of SHALMANESER II.

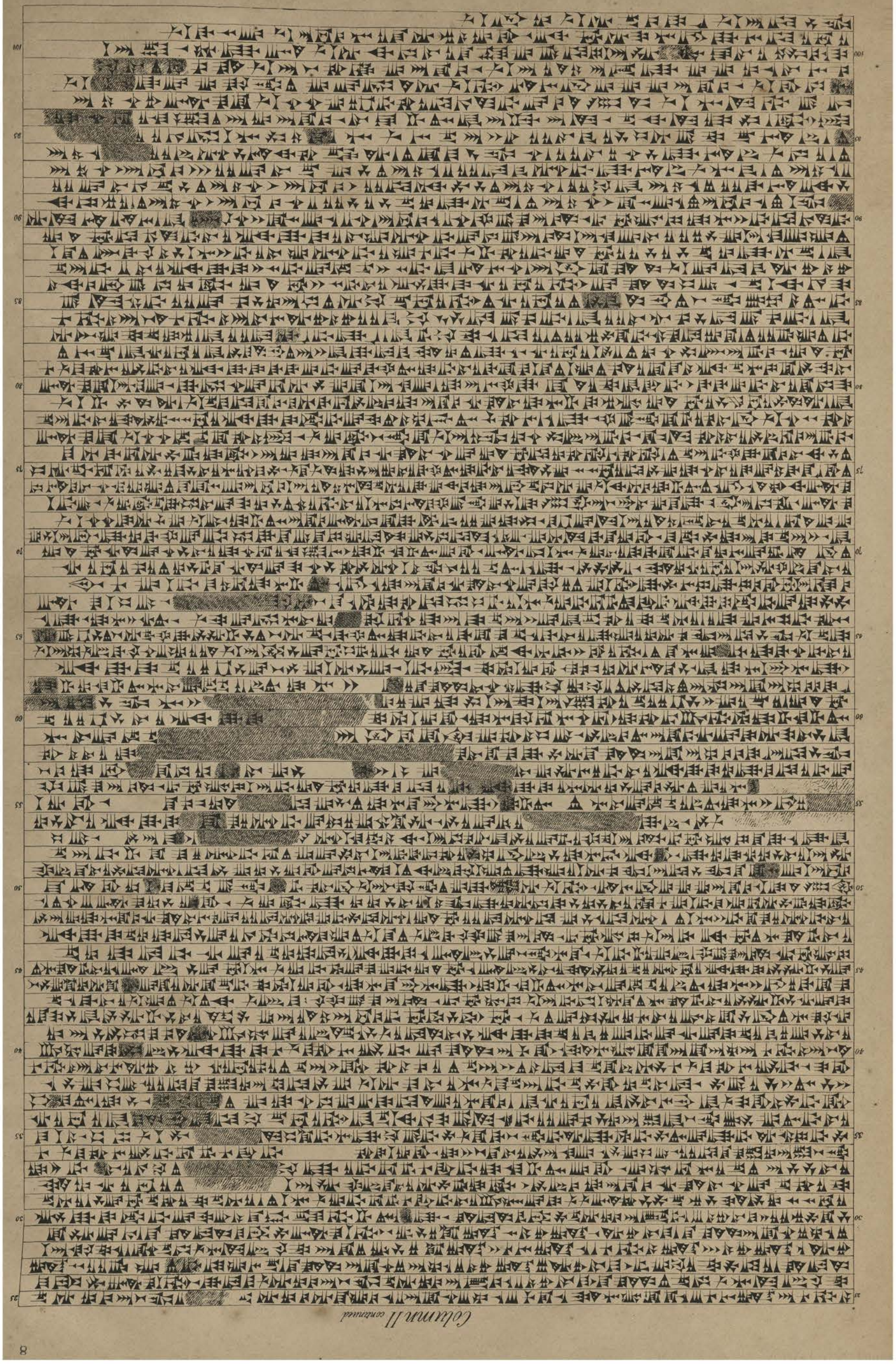
found at Kurkh (Carcathiocerta?), and now in the British Museum

Column I



Column II

Column II continued



Fragments of Annals of Tiglath Pileser II.

N°s. 1. 2 & 3.

1.

2.

3.

&c &c &c

Fragments of Annals of Tiglath Pileser II
Nos 1, 2 & 3

1

2

3

Inscription of Sargon from Cyprus Monolith in Berlin Museum,

with Restorations in Outline

Column I

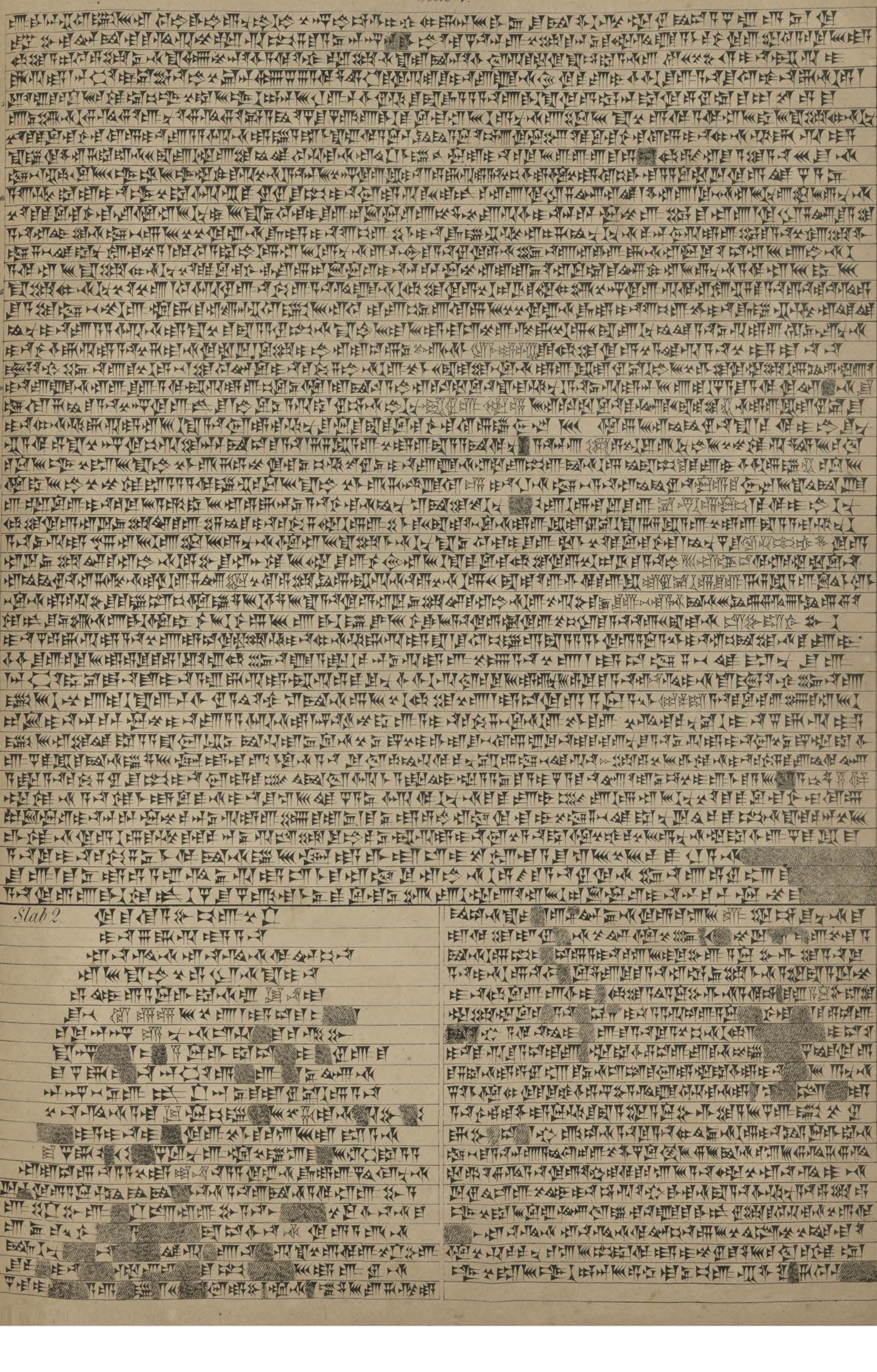
Column II

Column II.

Historical Inscription of Sennacherib,

from Slabs belonging to the Koyunjik Bulls and now in the British Museum.

Slab 1.



Slab 2.

continuation of Historical Inscription of Senuskerib.

Slab 3.

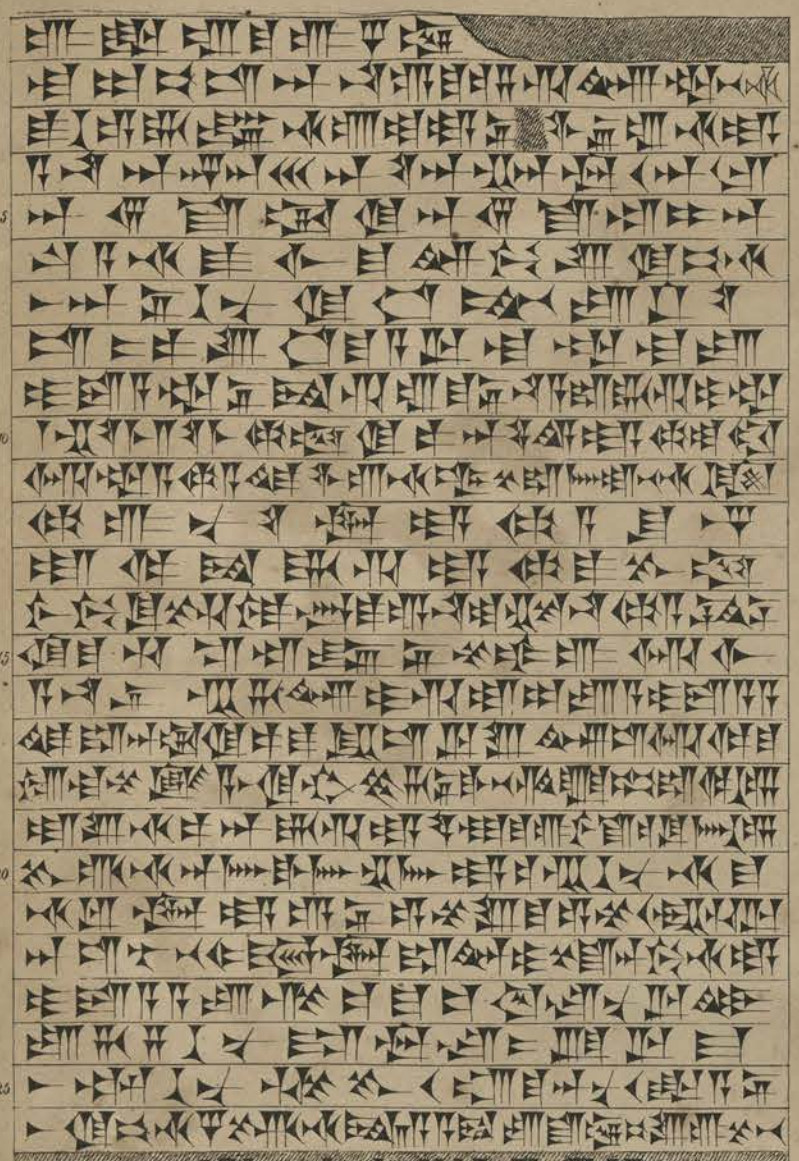
Slab 4

Inscription of Sennacherib at Bavian,
restored from comparison of the three Tablets.

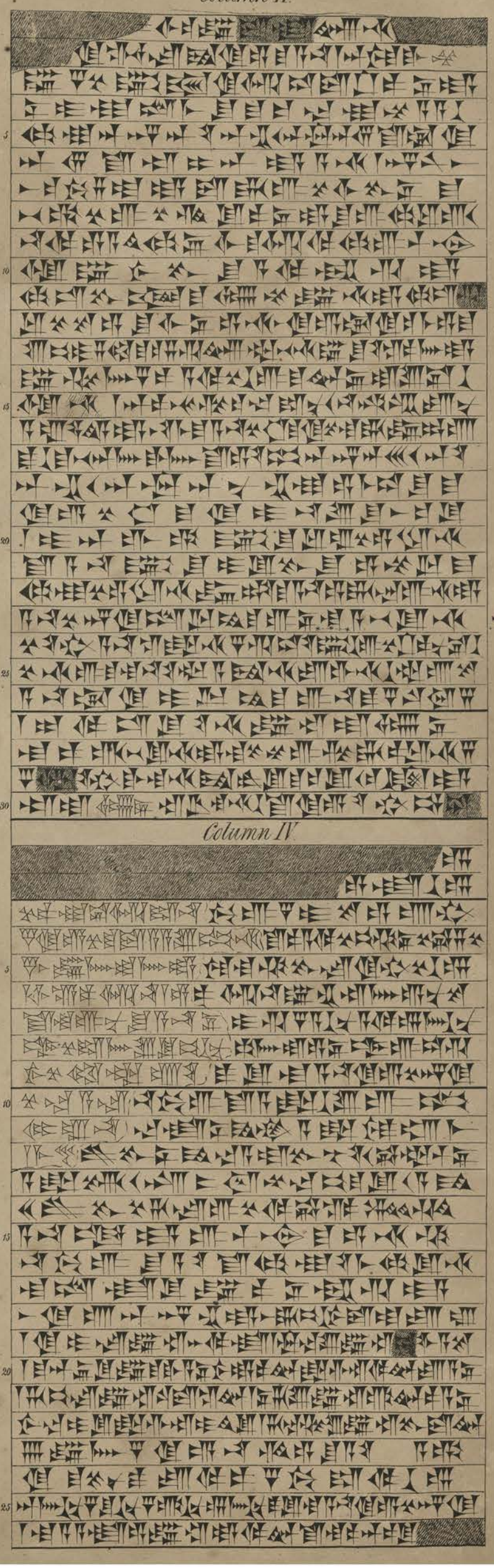
Broken Cylinder of Esar Haddon.

Layard's Ins. pl. 54 to 58.

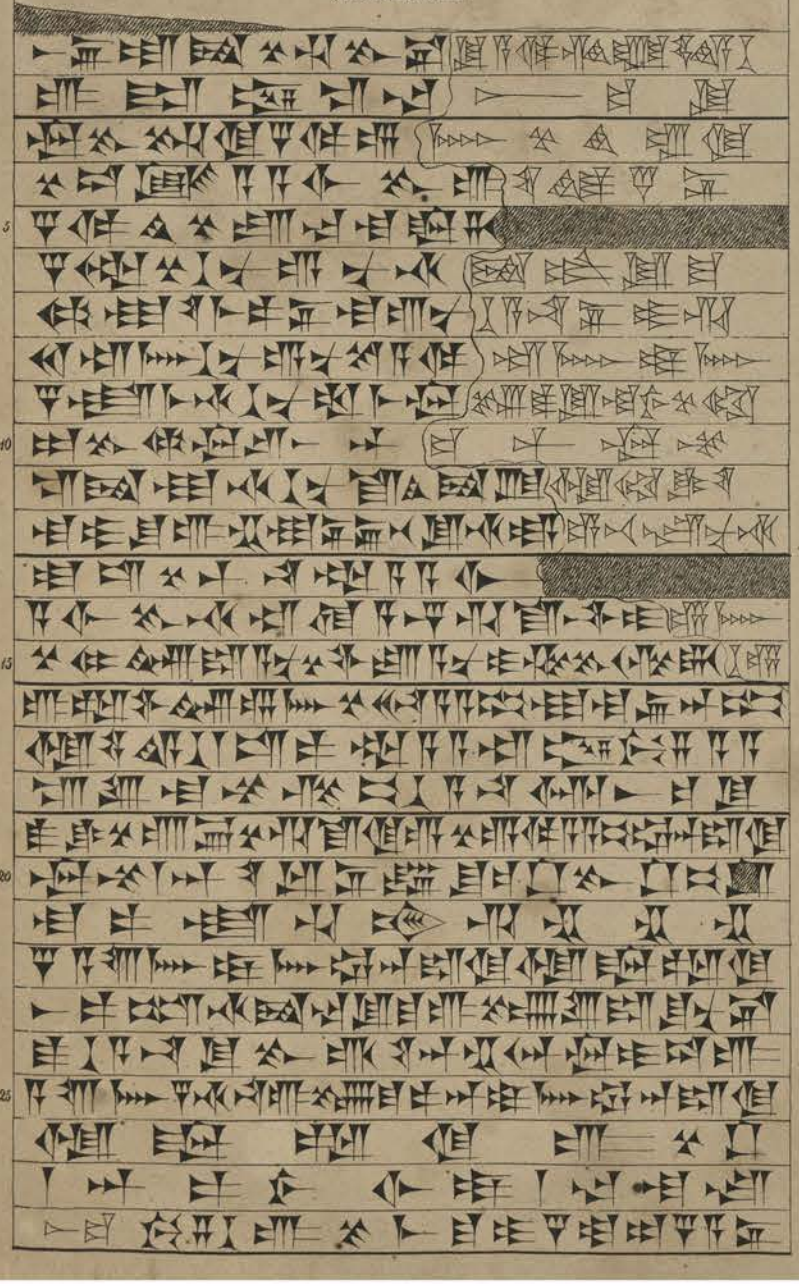
Column I



Column II.



Column III.



Column IV.

№1 Concluding columns of Esar-haddon Cylinder
2. Tablet of Daughter of Ashur-ebil-ili Son of Ashur-bani-pal
3. Tablet of Sennacherib
4 Fragment of Ashur-bani-pal
5. Barrel Cylinder of Ashur-bani-pal
№1.

Column V *Column VI*

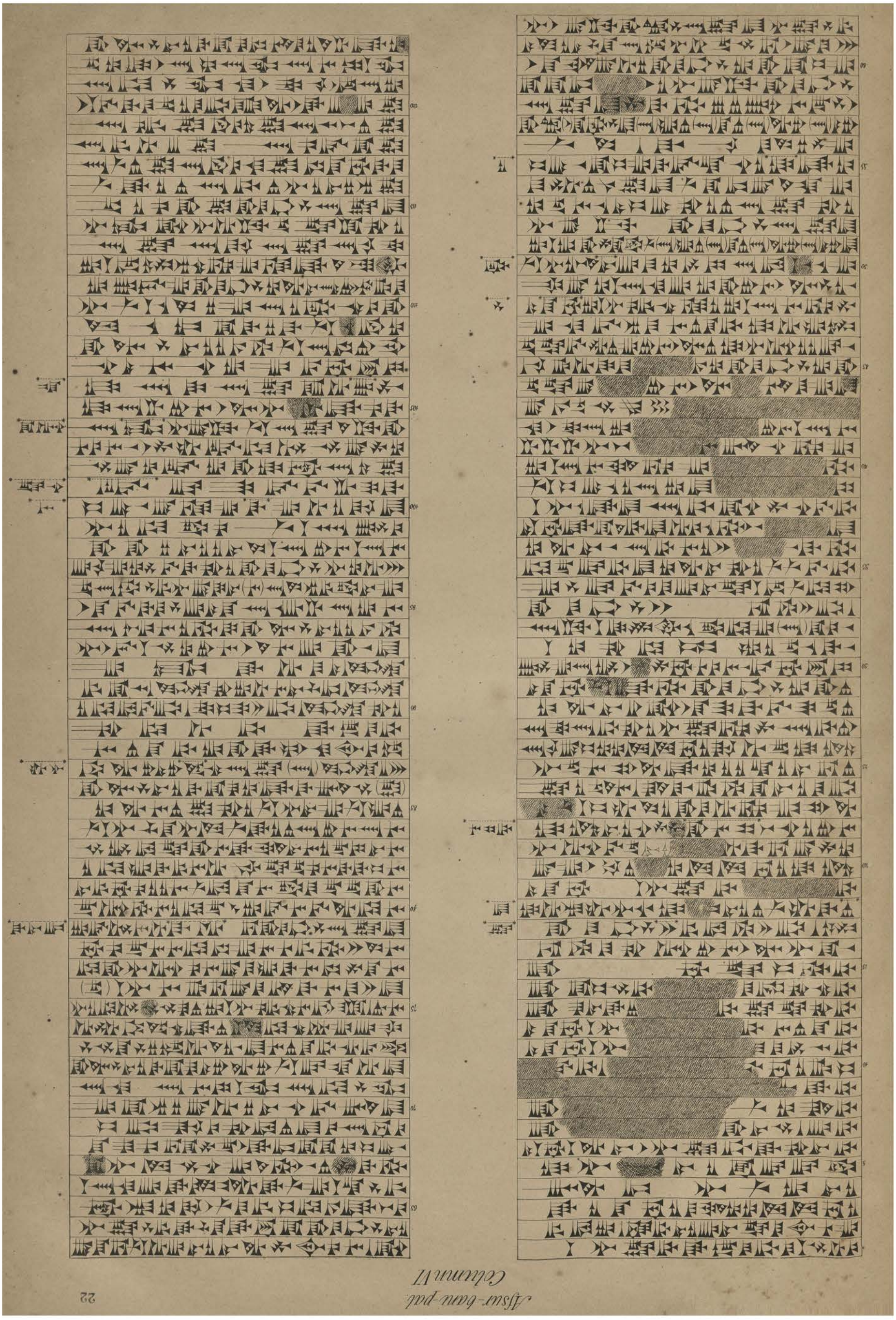
Annals of ASSHUR-BANI-PAL.

(Sardanapalus of the Greeks)

From a decagon Cylinder in the BRITISH MUSEUM, *supplemented & restored by Fragments of other Cylinders and Clay Tablets.*

Column I.

Aššur-bân-pal
column V



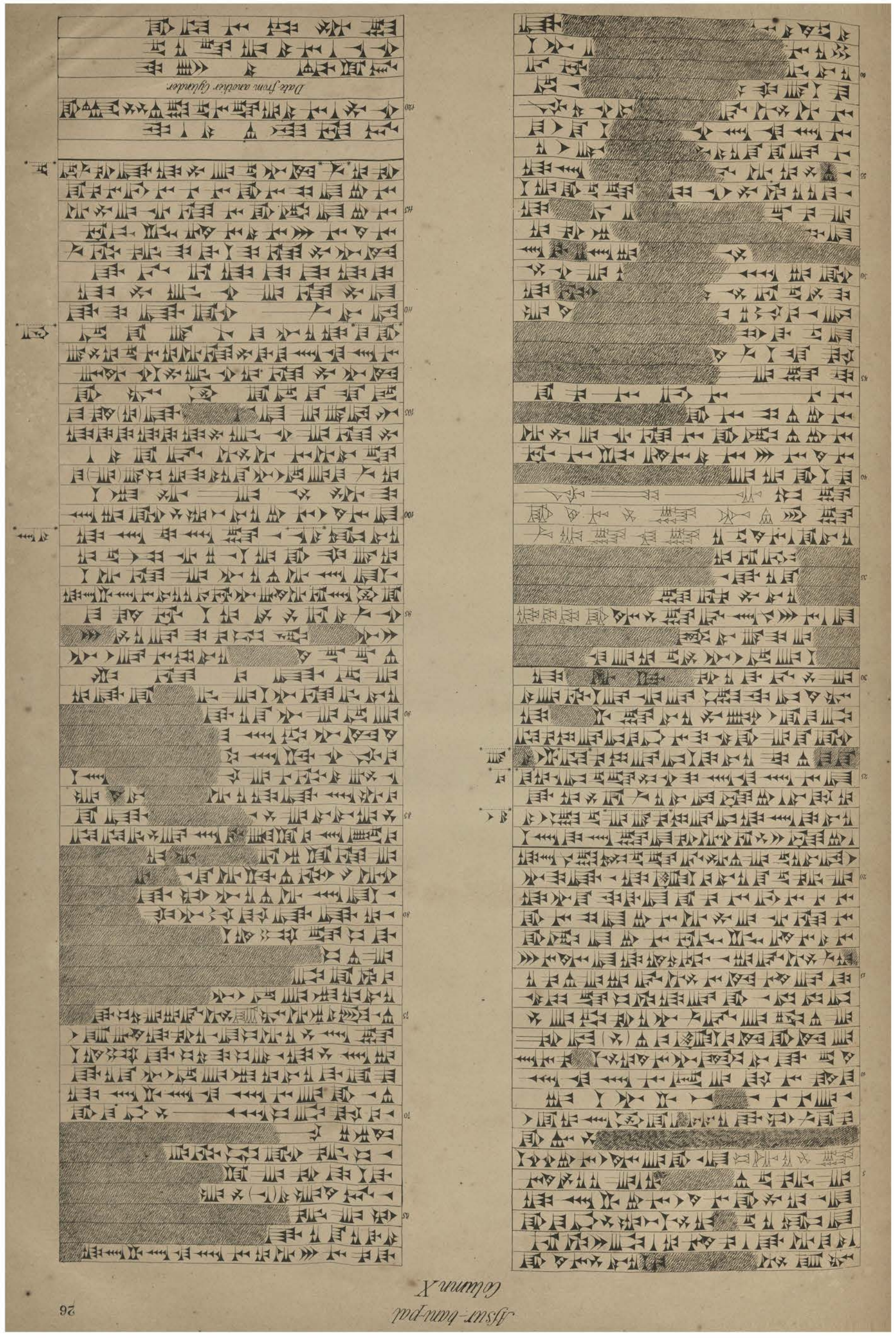
Column VII

ajsw-ban-pal

Aššur-bân-pal
Column VIII

Ajsur-ban-pal
Column IX

About 30 lines defficient.



Asur-bani-pal.

Variant Passages in Col. 1 from Cylinders B. C. D.

Cylinder B. Commencement

Part of Introduction from Cylinder C.

Continuation from last Column Cylinder C.

About 28 lines deficient.

End of Introduction Cylinder D.

&c. &c. &c.

Variant Passage from Cylinder B. for lines 65 to 77. Col. 1. Cyl. A.

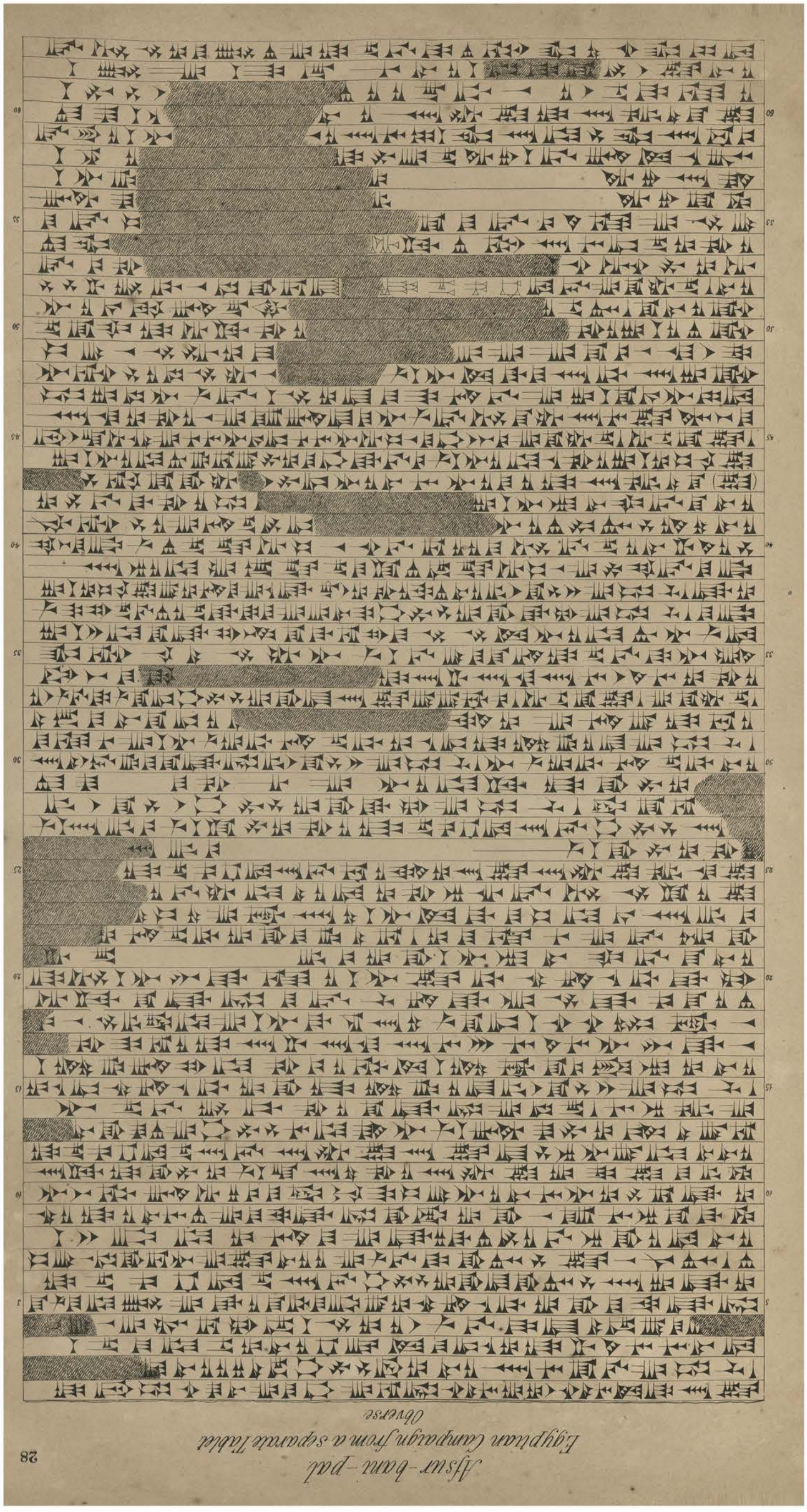
Additional Passage in Cylinder C. see line 70. Col. 1. Cyl. A.

6 lines lost here. see Esarhaddons Inscription Vol. 1. p. 43. for complete list.

&c. &c.

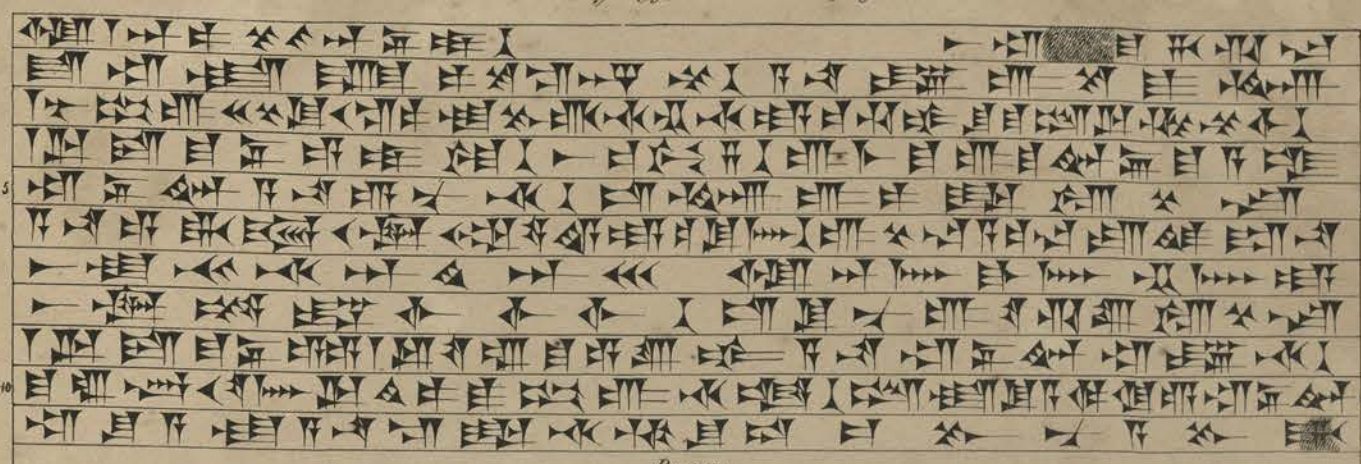
Note. These Cylinders omit the last 14 Egyptian Kings, the rest of Column 1 on Cylinders B. C. & D. agrees with Cylinder A.

Ajsur-ban-pal
Egyptian campaign from a separate Tablet
obverse

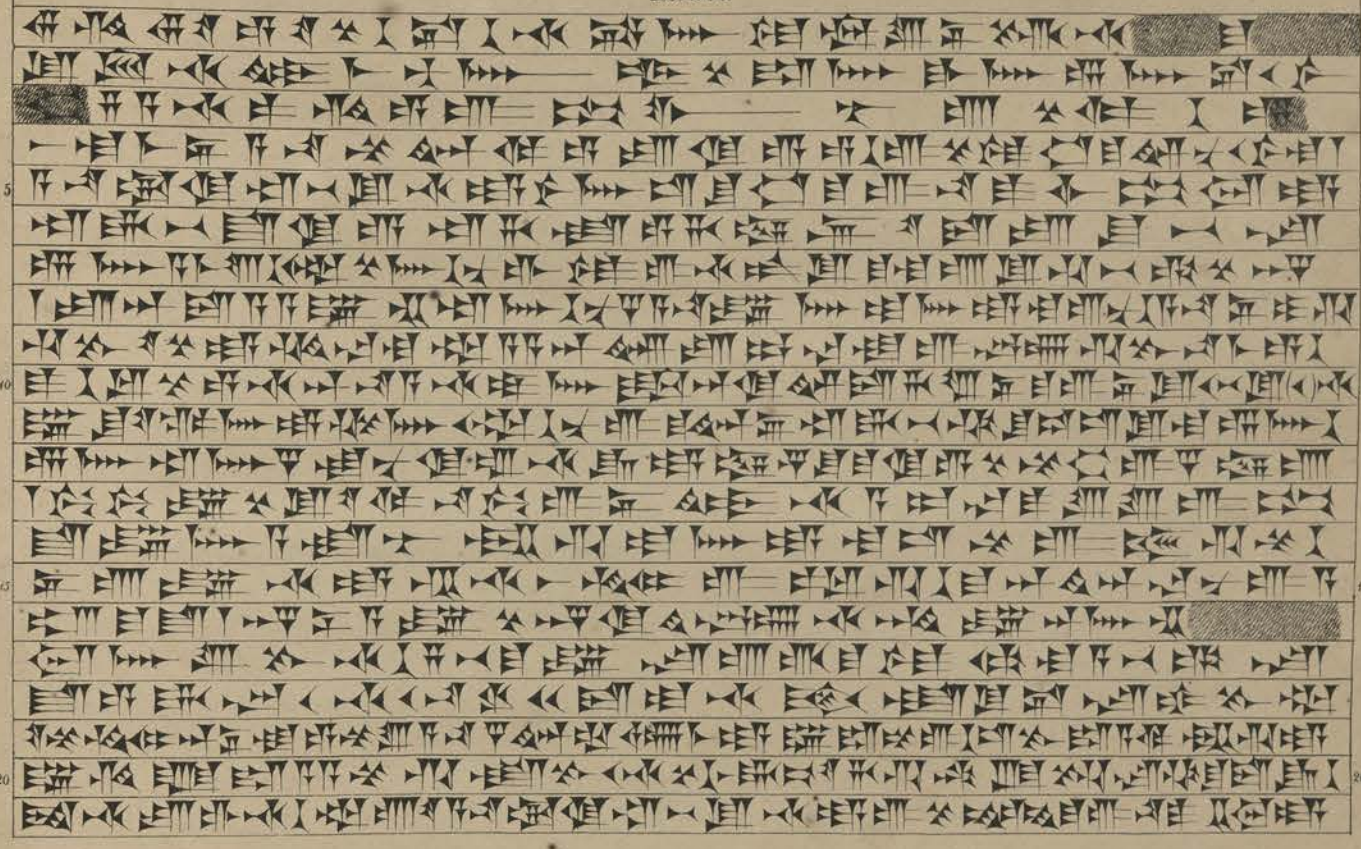


Assur-bani-pal.

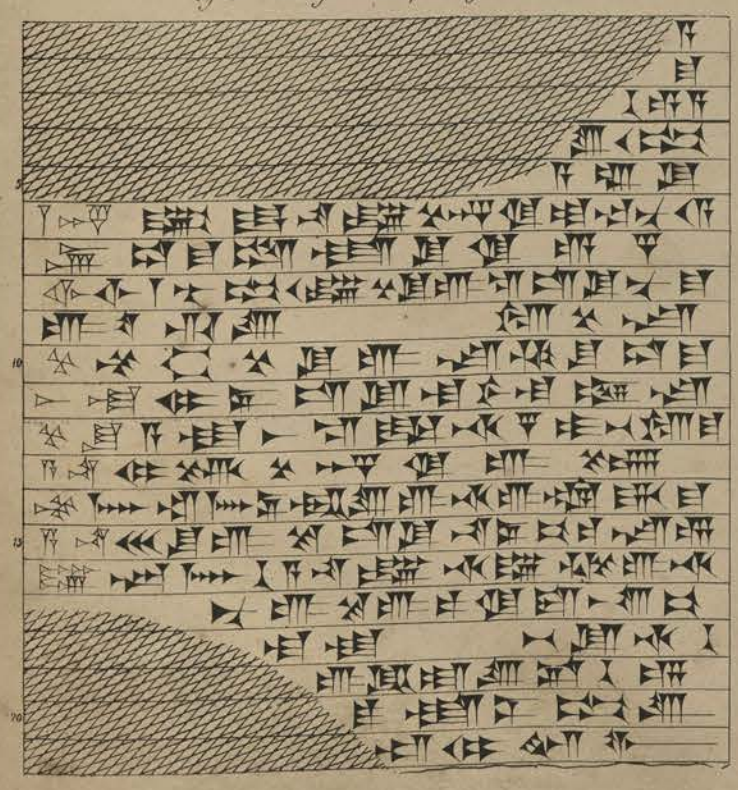
Continuation of Egyptian Campaign from Tablet.



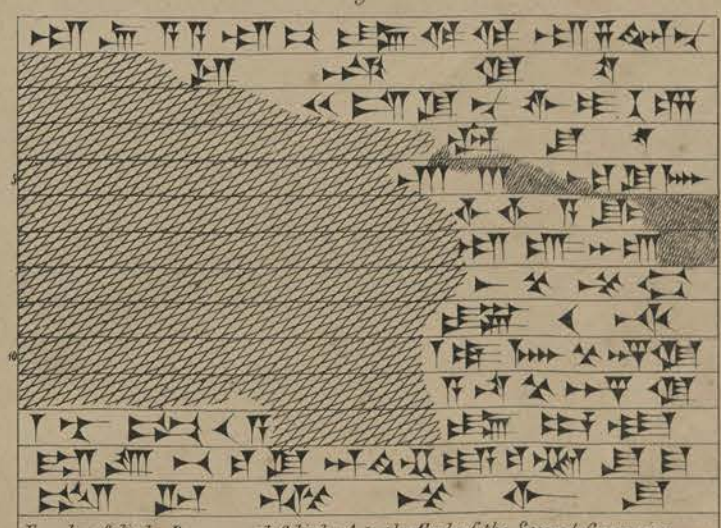
Reverse.



Notice of Esar Haddon's Egyptian Campaigns, by his Son Assur-bani-pal Cylinder E.



Egyptian Fragment of Assur-bani-pal's Column II. Cylinder B.



From here Cylinder B agrees with Cylinder A. to the End of the Second Campaign.

For Continuation see next Plate.

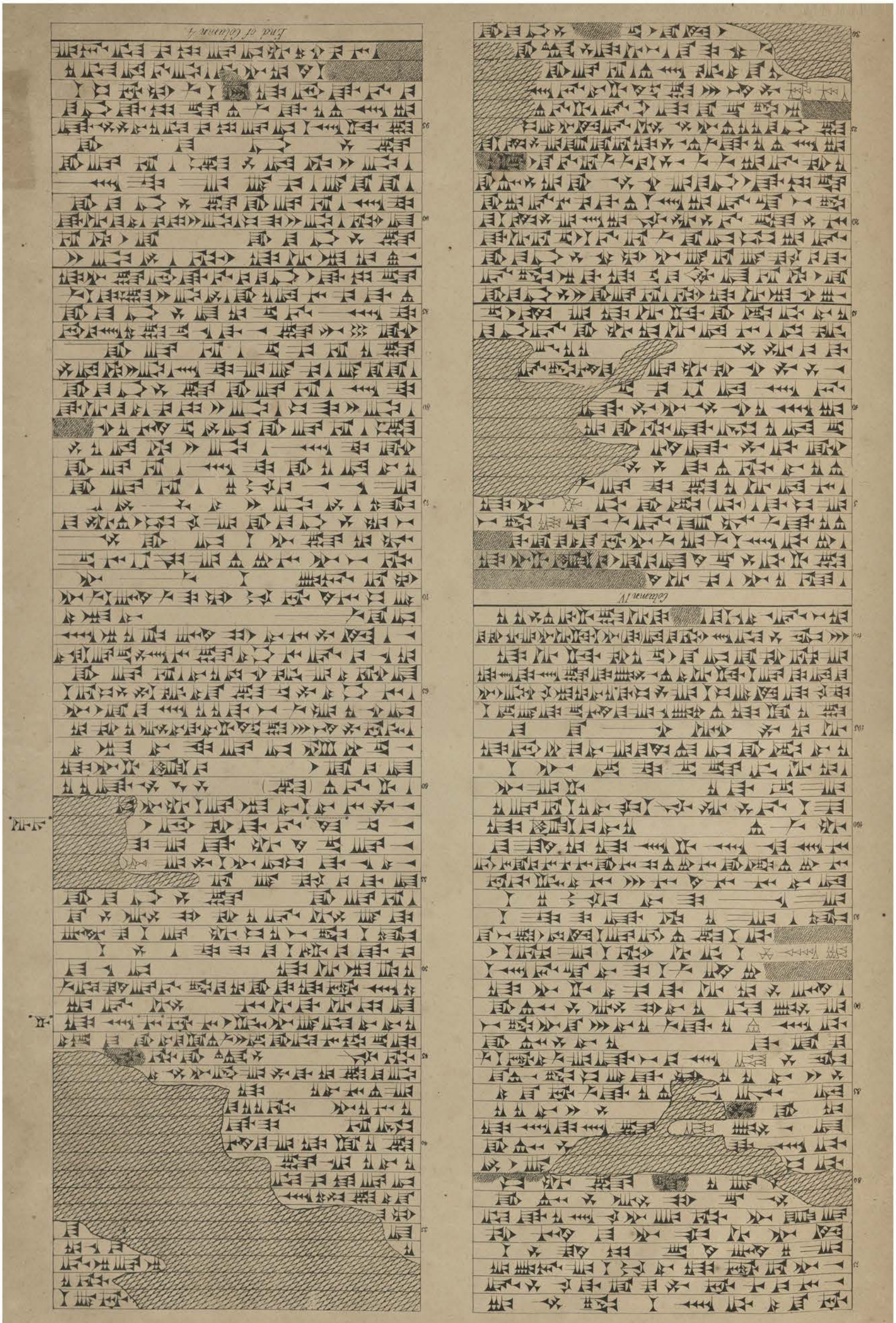
Cylinder B. Column II
continued from last Plate.

Assur-ban-pal

Column III

Ashur-bani-pal

Cylinder B.



Column IV

End of Column 4

Column V

Column VI

5 lines defaced

Column VII

Ajsur-ban-pal

Ajsw-ban-pal

Fragment of Assyrian campaign cylinder

Column VIII

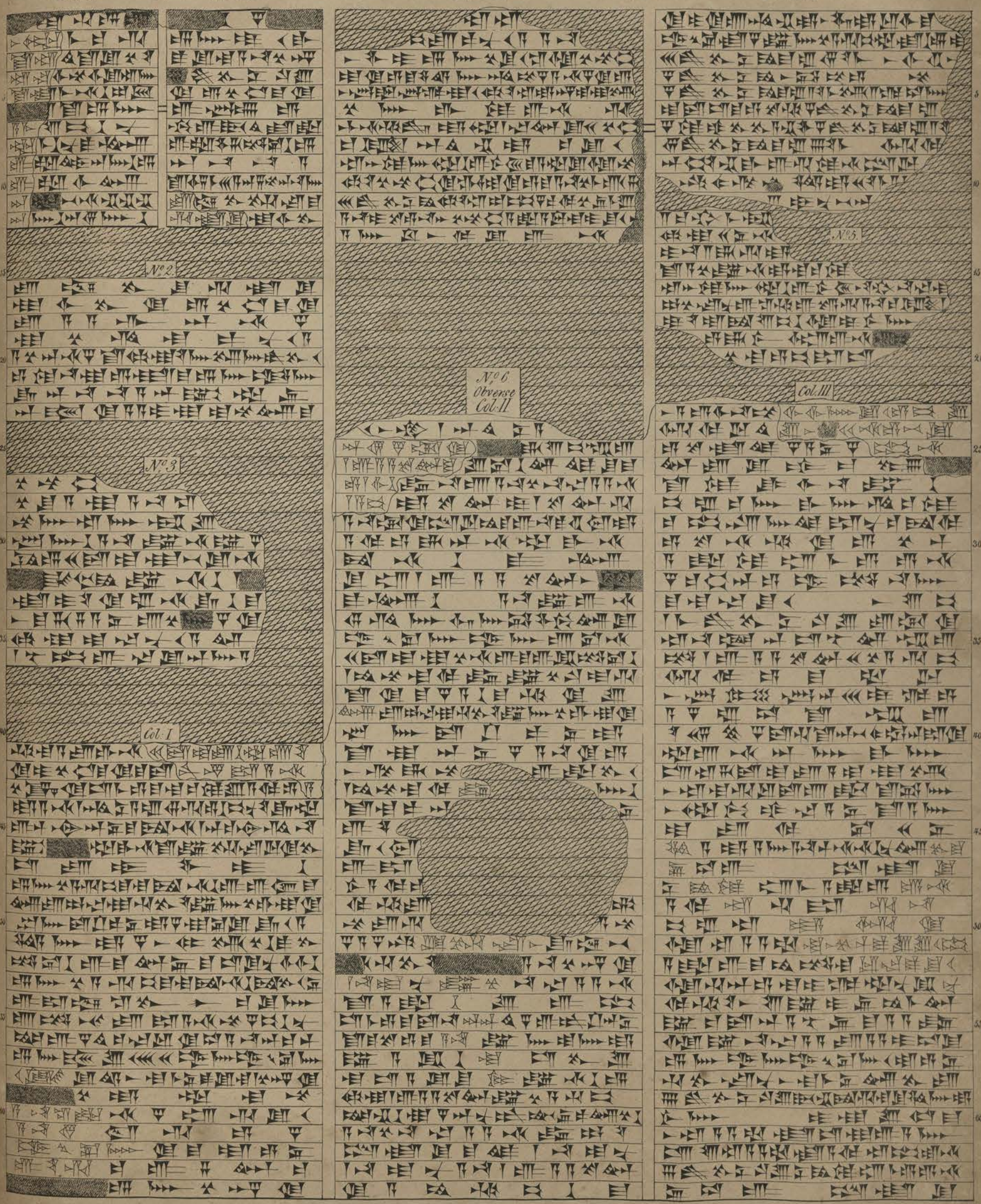
Duplicate Date

Date on small cylinder

End of cylinder B

Miscellaneous Fragments of Aſsur-bani-pal's Annals.

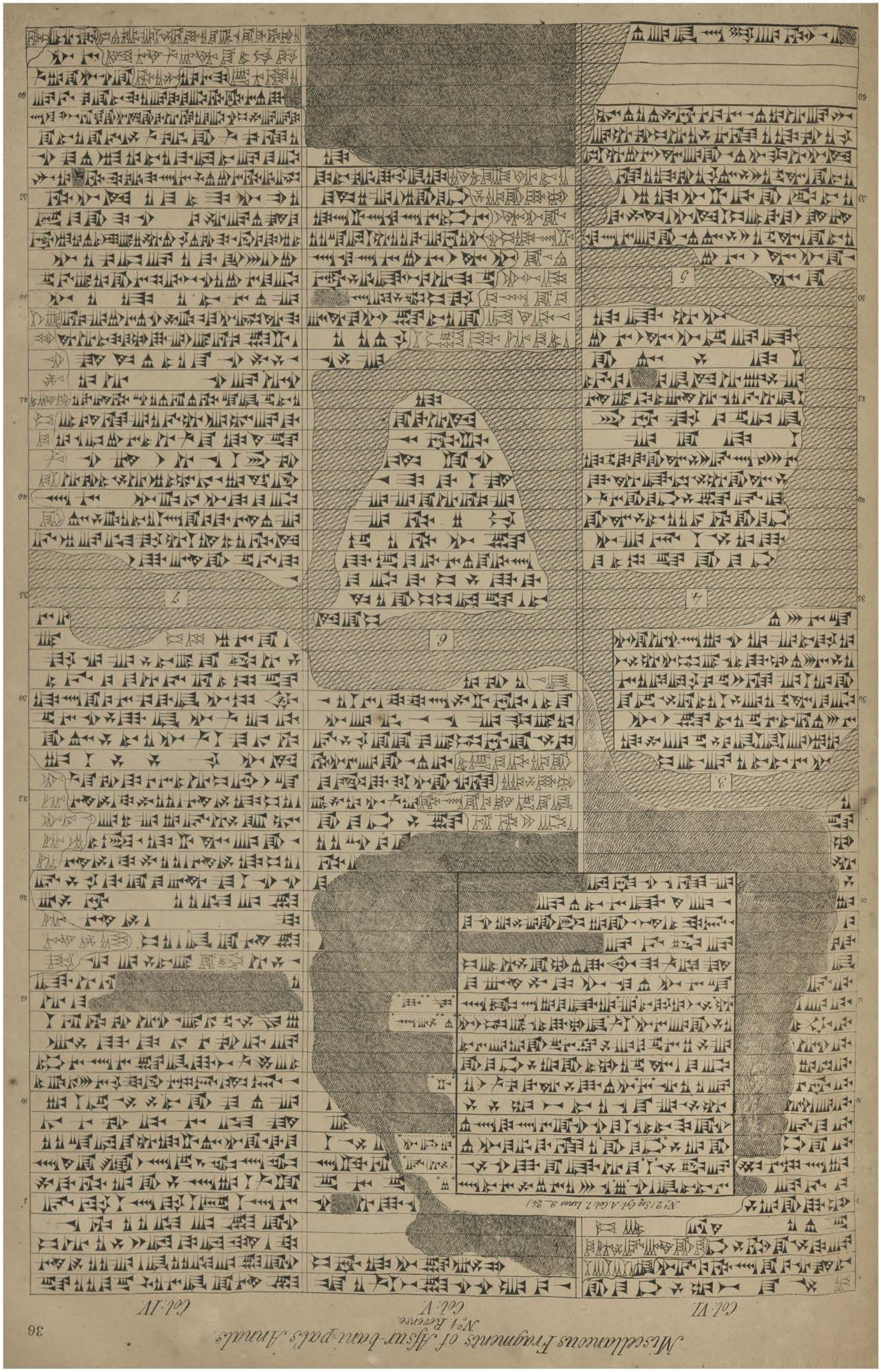
Obverse *N°1.* *Reverse* *Obverse* *N°4.* *Reverse*



Miscellaneous Fragments of Ajsur-ban-pals Annals.

N°1 Reverse.

Col. VI | Col. V | Col. IV



N°2 (Sq. Cyl. A. Col. 7. Lines 9–24.)

Ashur-bani-pal.

Epigraphs and Fragments of Tablets.

Epigraphs.

N°1. In front of King in Chariot receiving Captives & Tribute.

N°2. Over Figure on the ground wounded.

N°3. Over Figure of a man being beheaded.

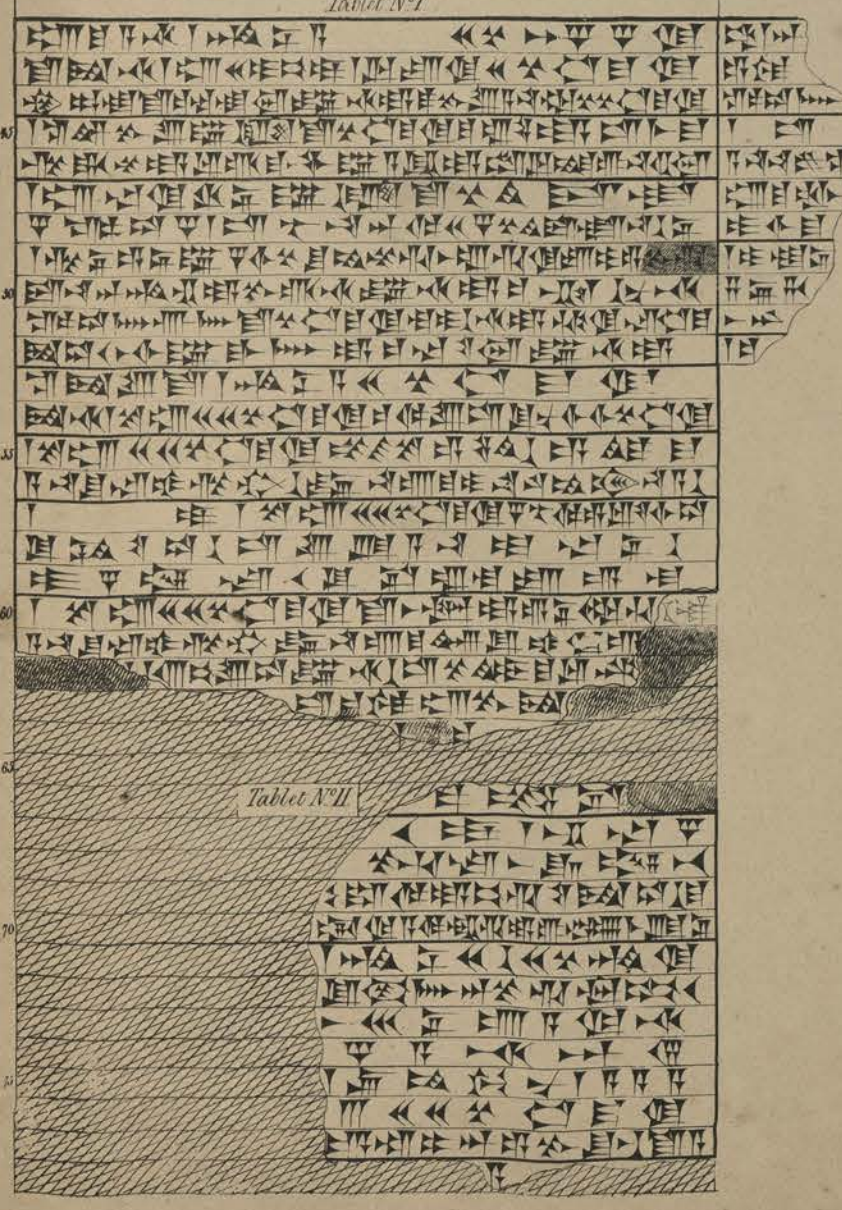
N°4. Over a Figure seated in Chariot holding a man's head in his hand.

N°5. Over a Figure shooting an arrow in battle.

N°6. Over a Figure led forward by the hand to receive homage of his subjects.

N°7. Over two Figures being flayed alive.

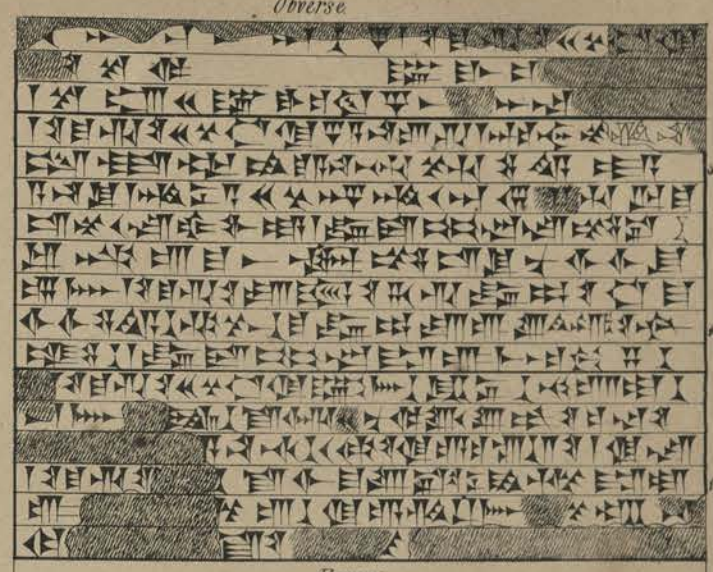
Tablet N°I



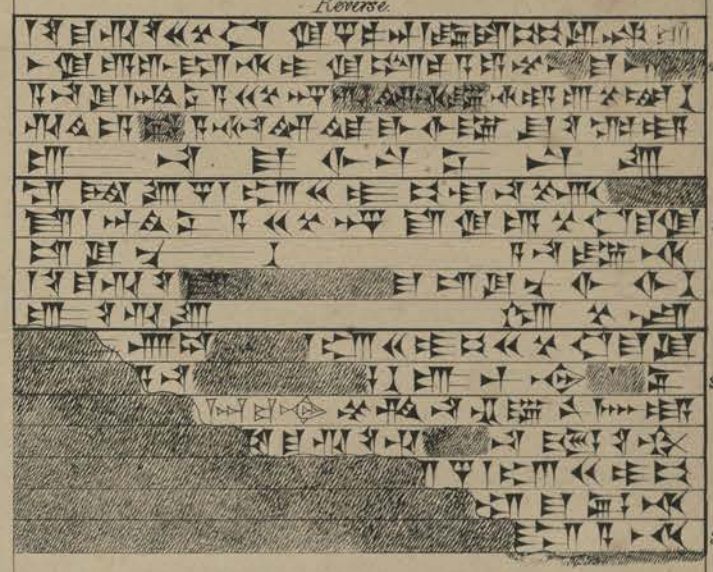
Tablet N°II

Tablet N°III.

Obverse.

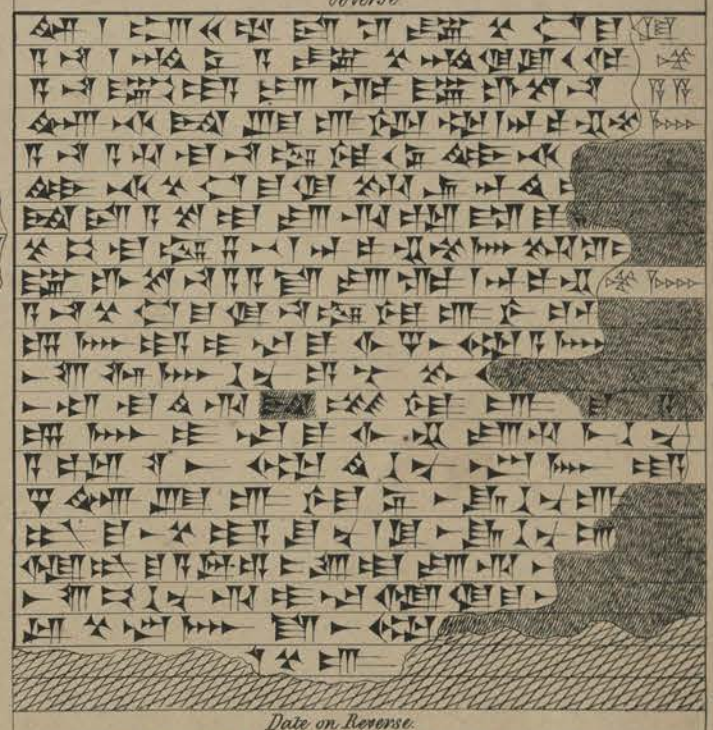


Reverse.



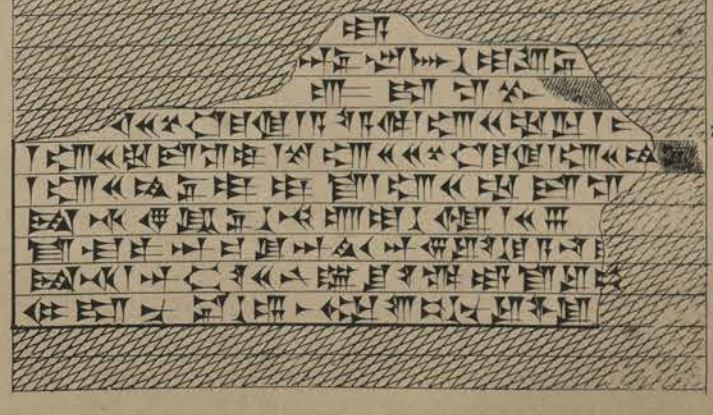
Tablet N°IV

Obverse.



Date on Reverse.

Tablet N°V



N°. 1, Tablet of Ashur-bani-pal.
2, Fragment, -historical

Obverse.

N°. 1.

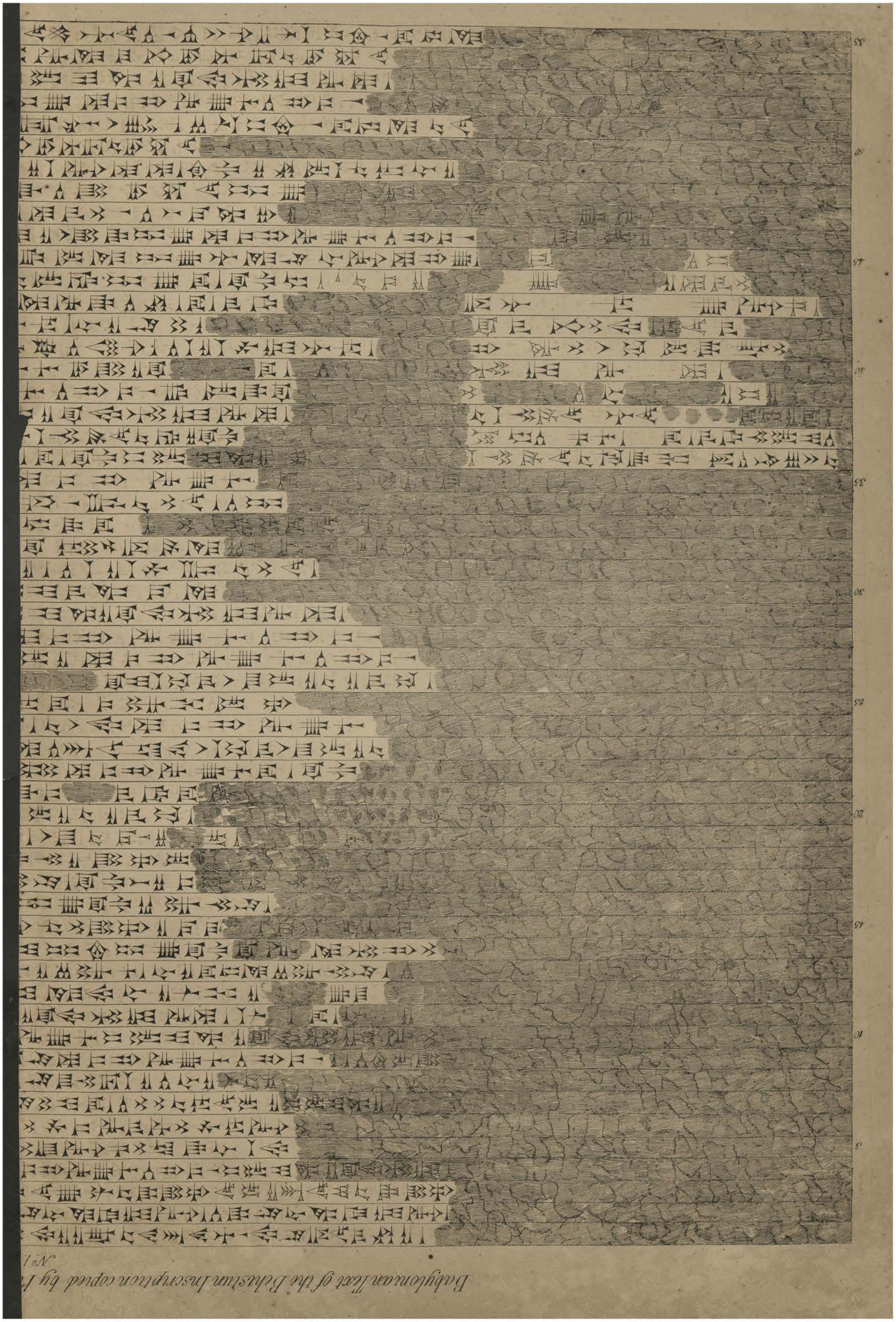
Reverse.

Reverse

N°. 2.

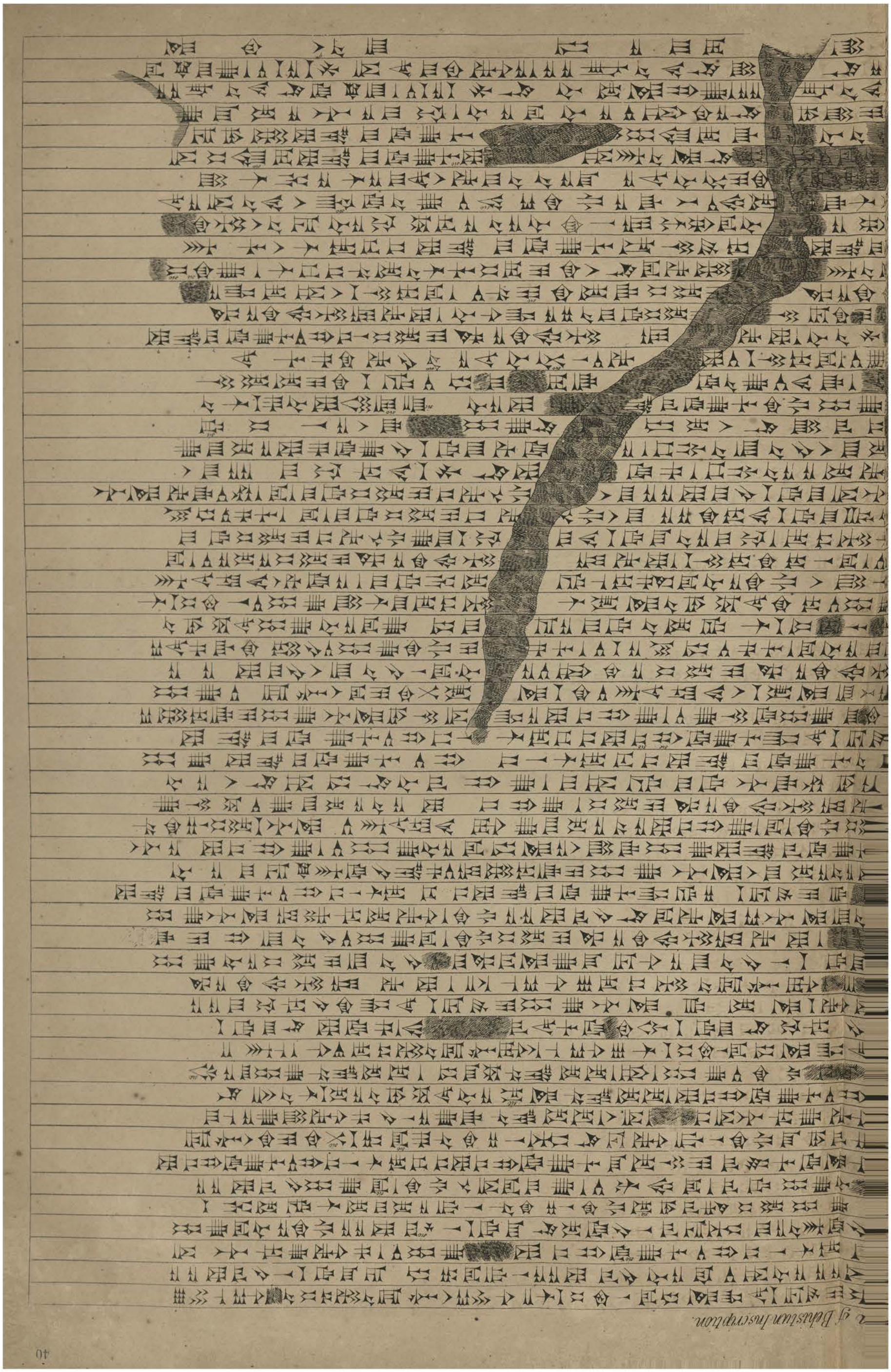
Obverse.

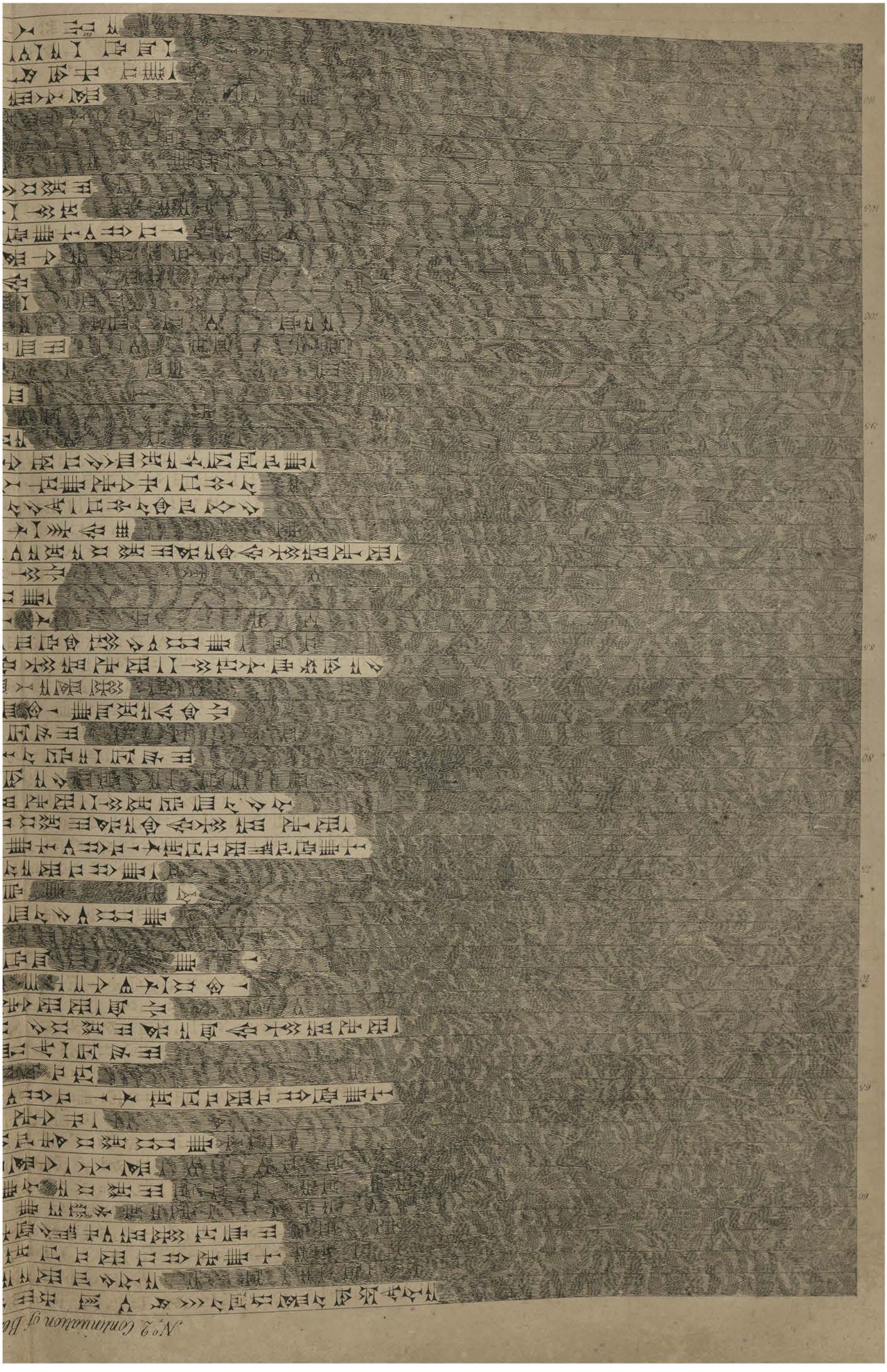
Photograph from Sir H. Rawlinson's cast taken from the Rock.



Babylonian Text of the Behistun Inscription copied by H

No 1

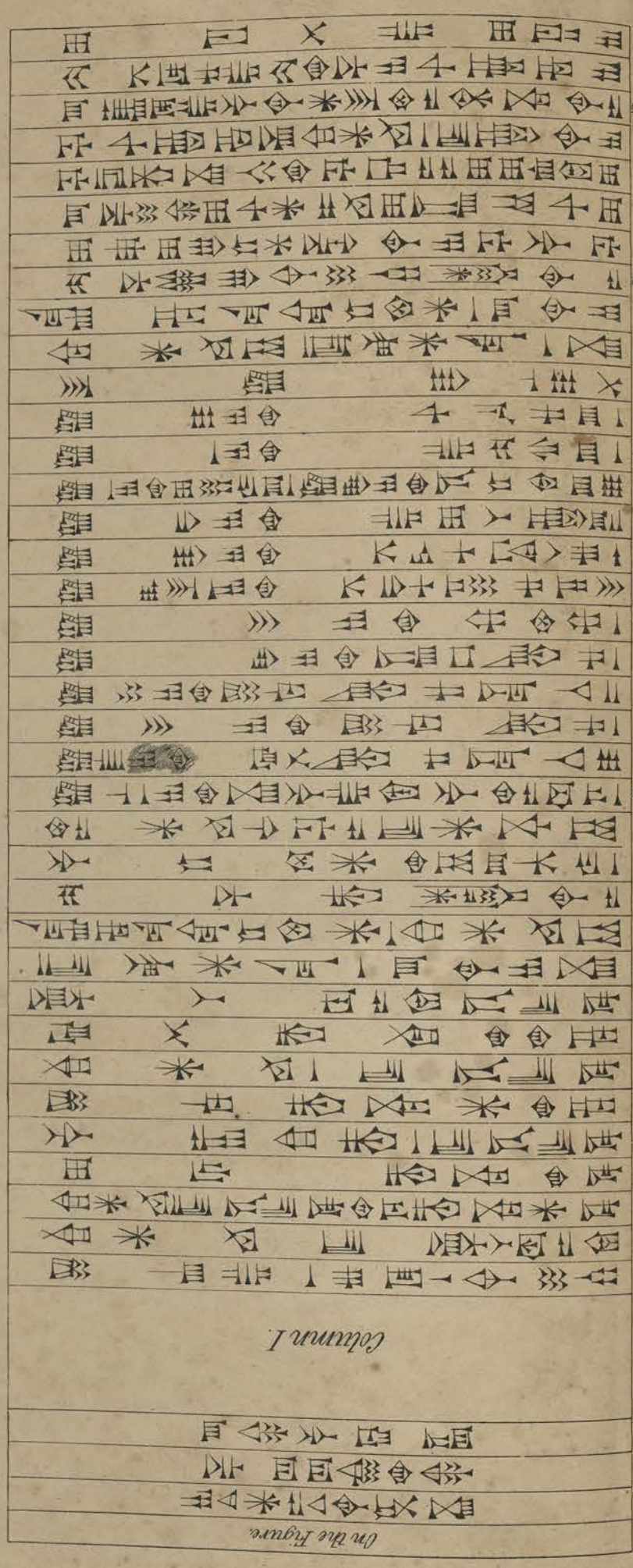




N°2 continuation of Bo

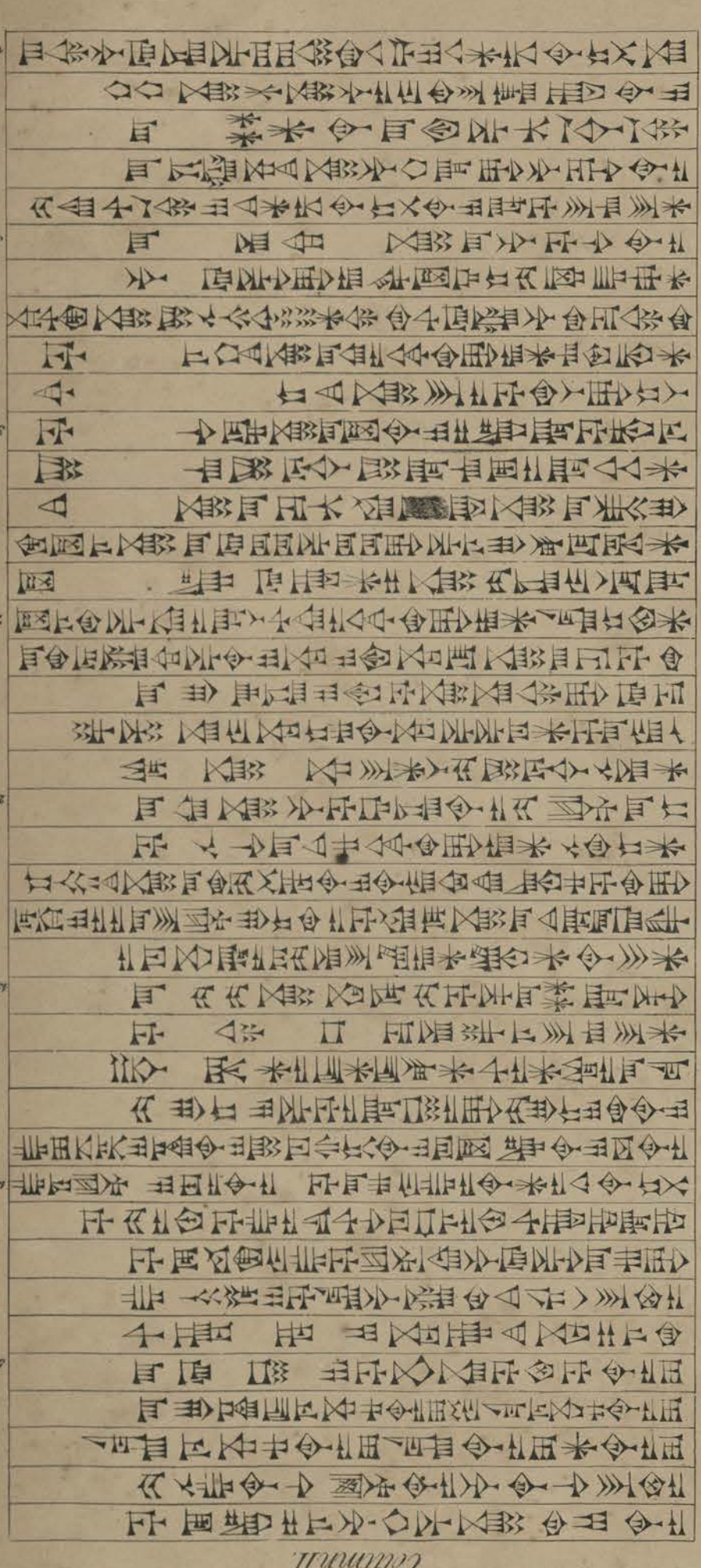
Record of Sale of Land on black Stone from Babylon,
now in the BRITISH MUSEUM. N°1

Column I.



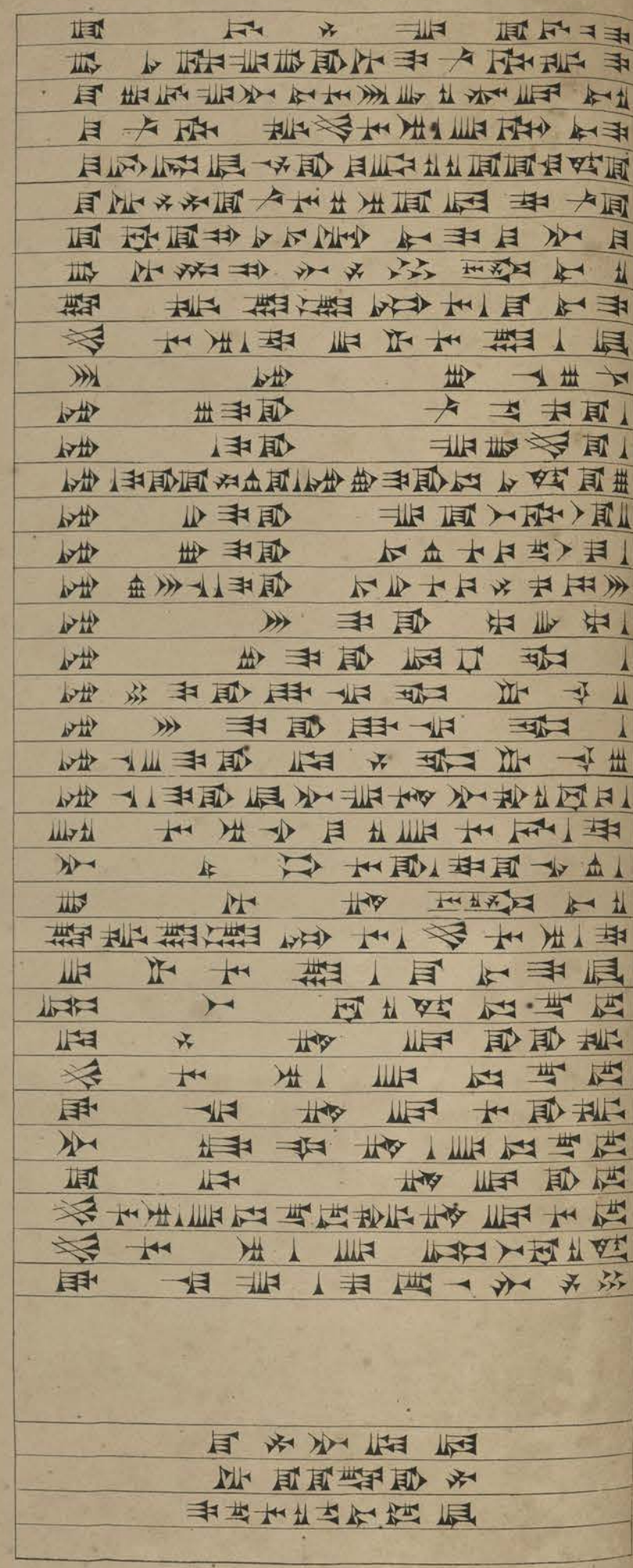
on the Figure.

Column II.

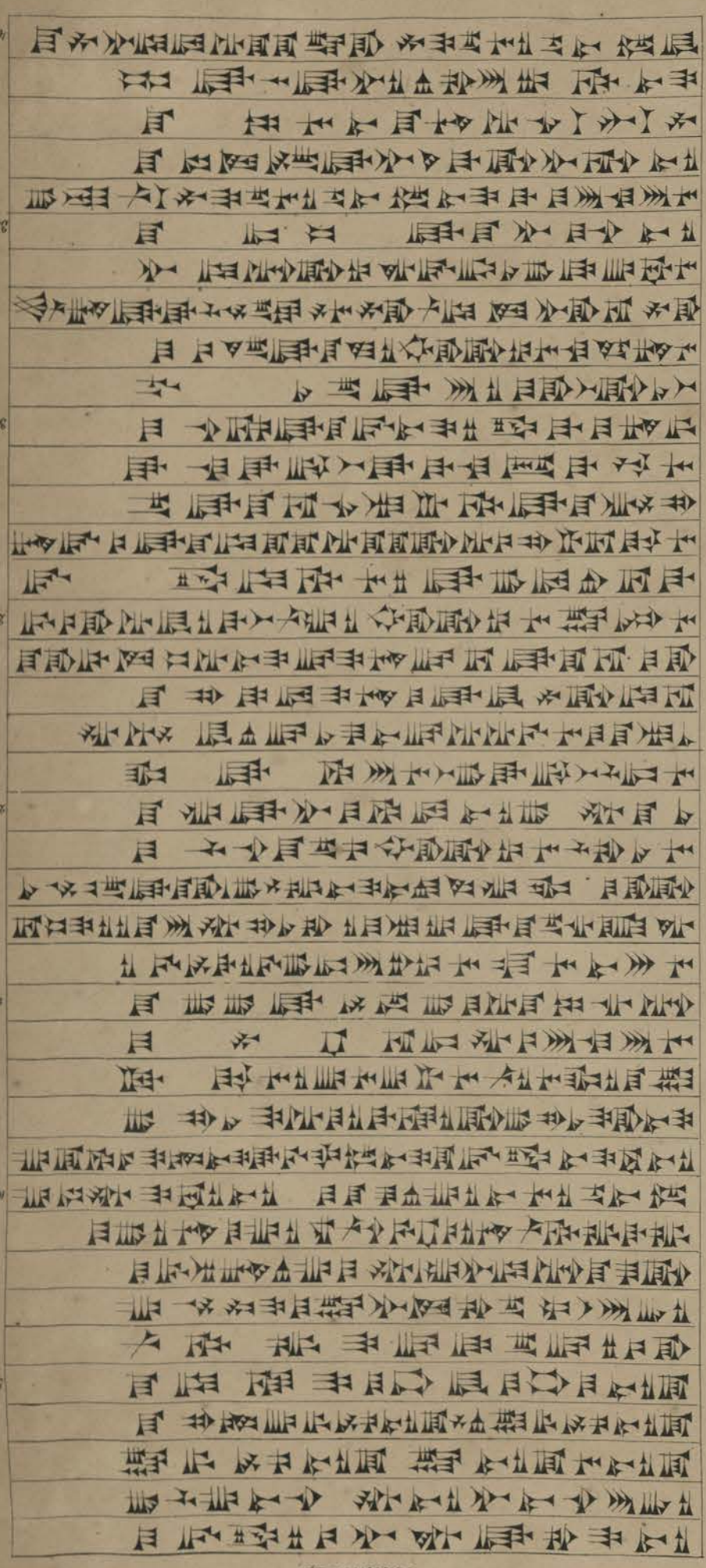


Transcript in the Assyrian Character of Babylonian Deed of Sale. Pl. 1.

Column I



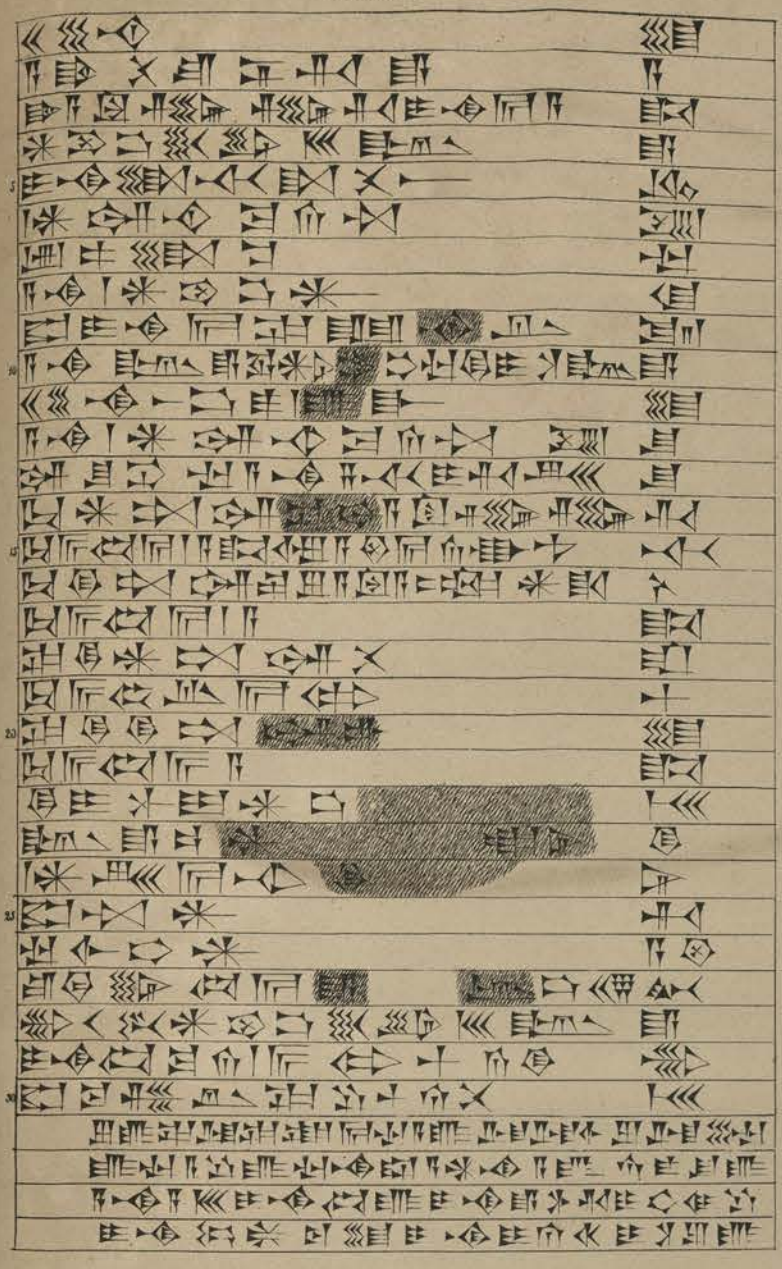
Column II



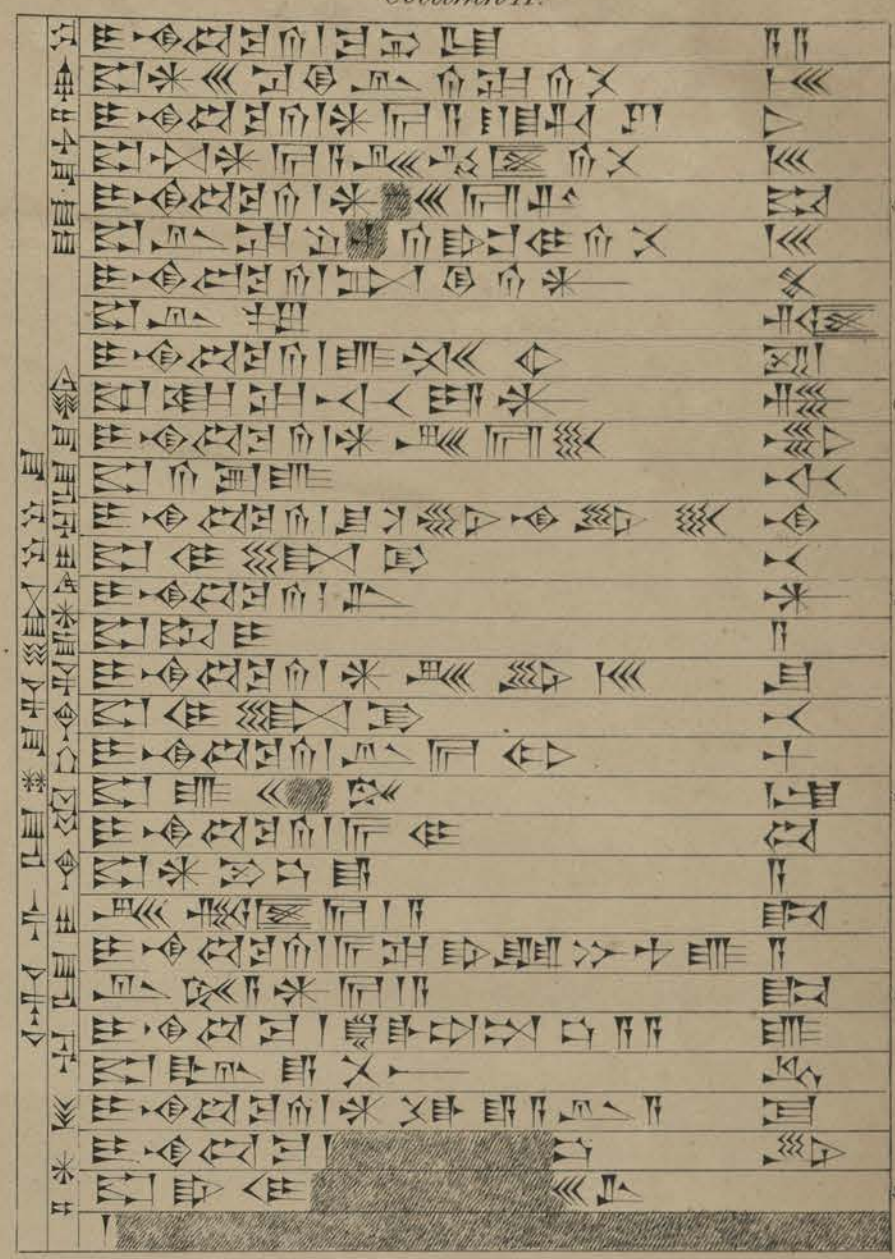
Record of Sale of Land on black Stone from Babylon.

now in the BRITISH MUSEUM. N°2

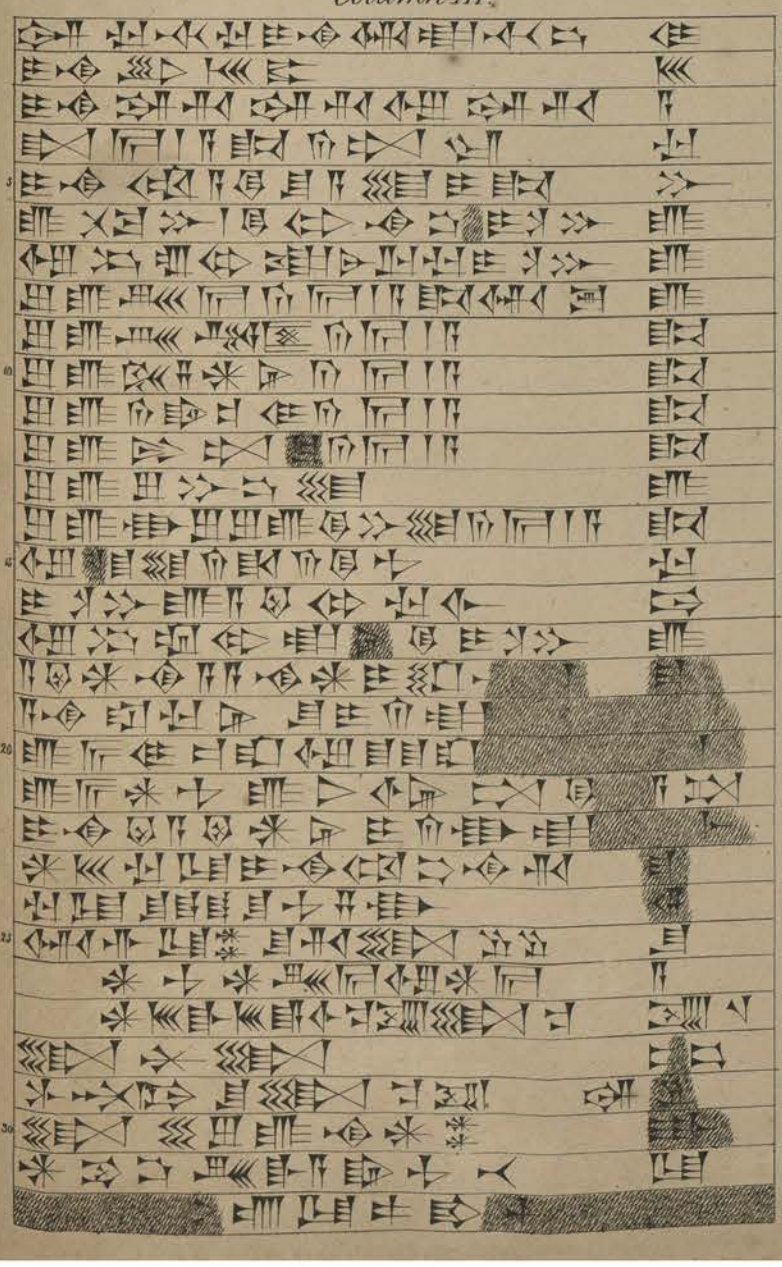
Column I.



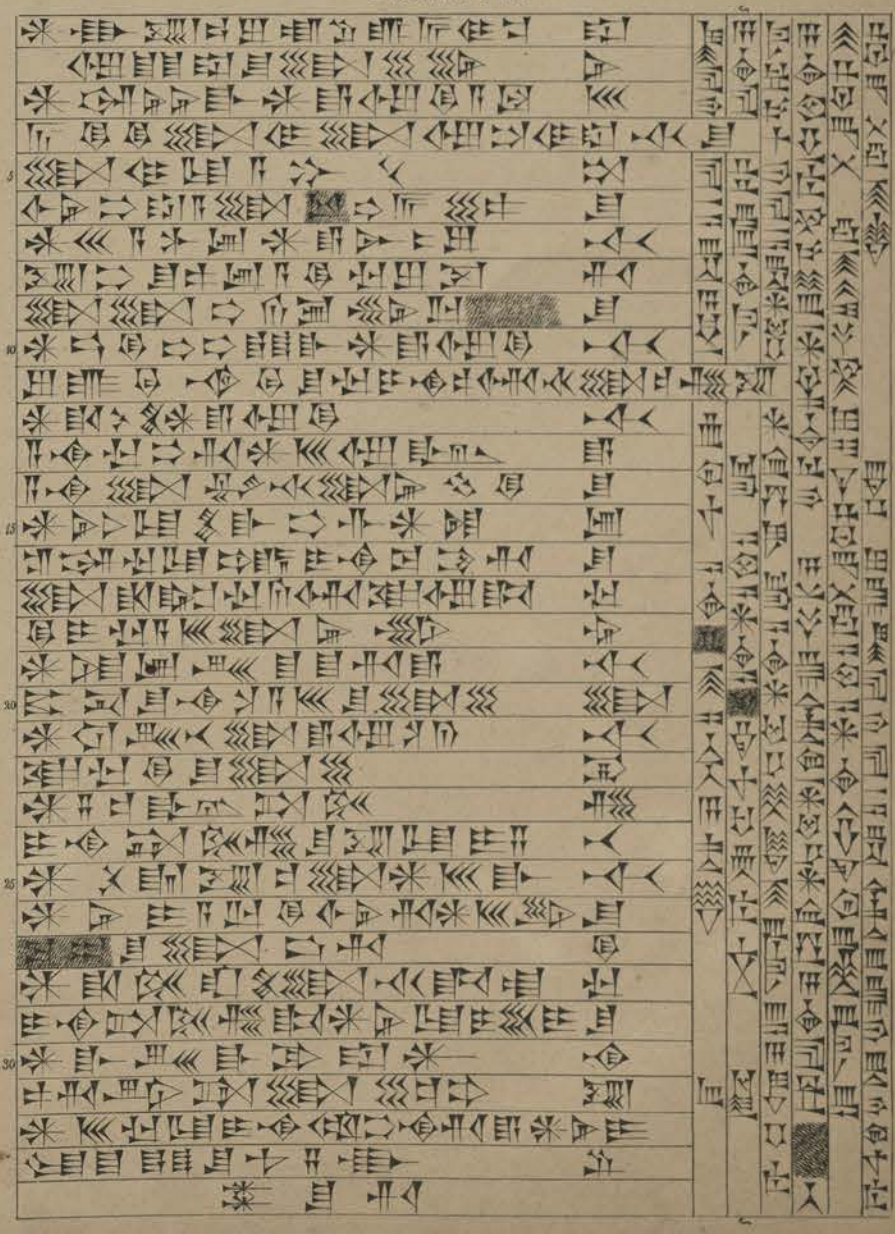
Column II.



Column III.

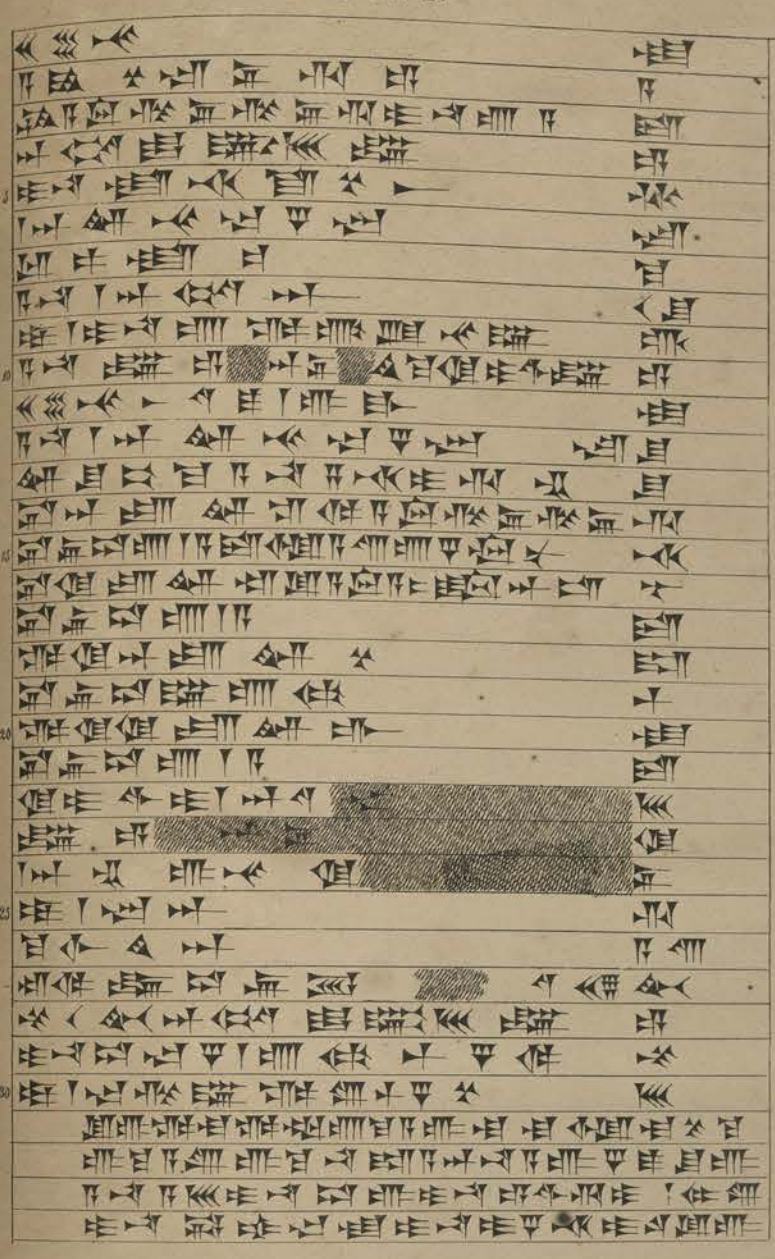


Column IV.

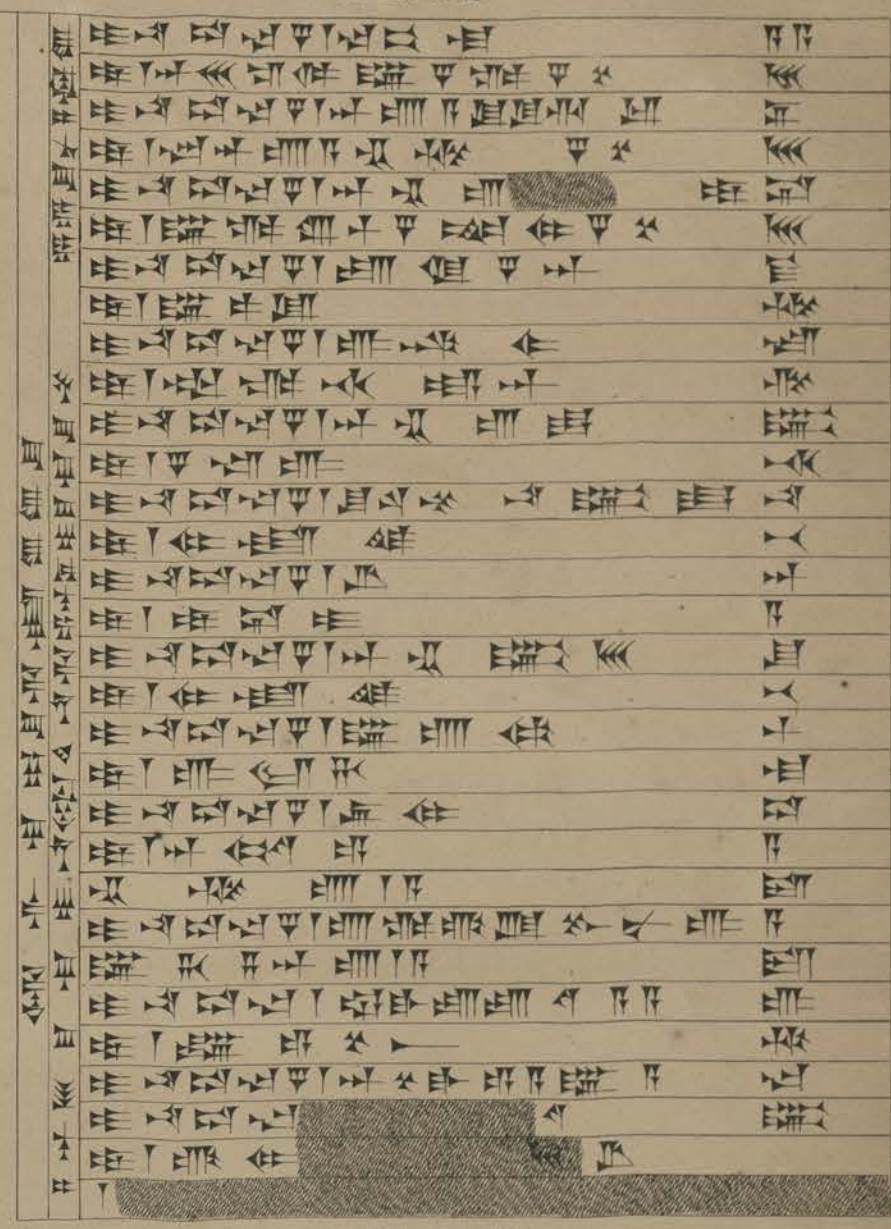


Transcript in the Assyrian Character of Babylonian Deed of Sale Pl. 2.

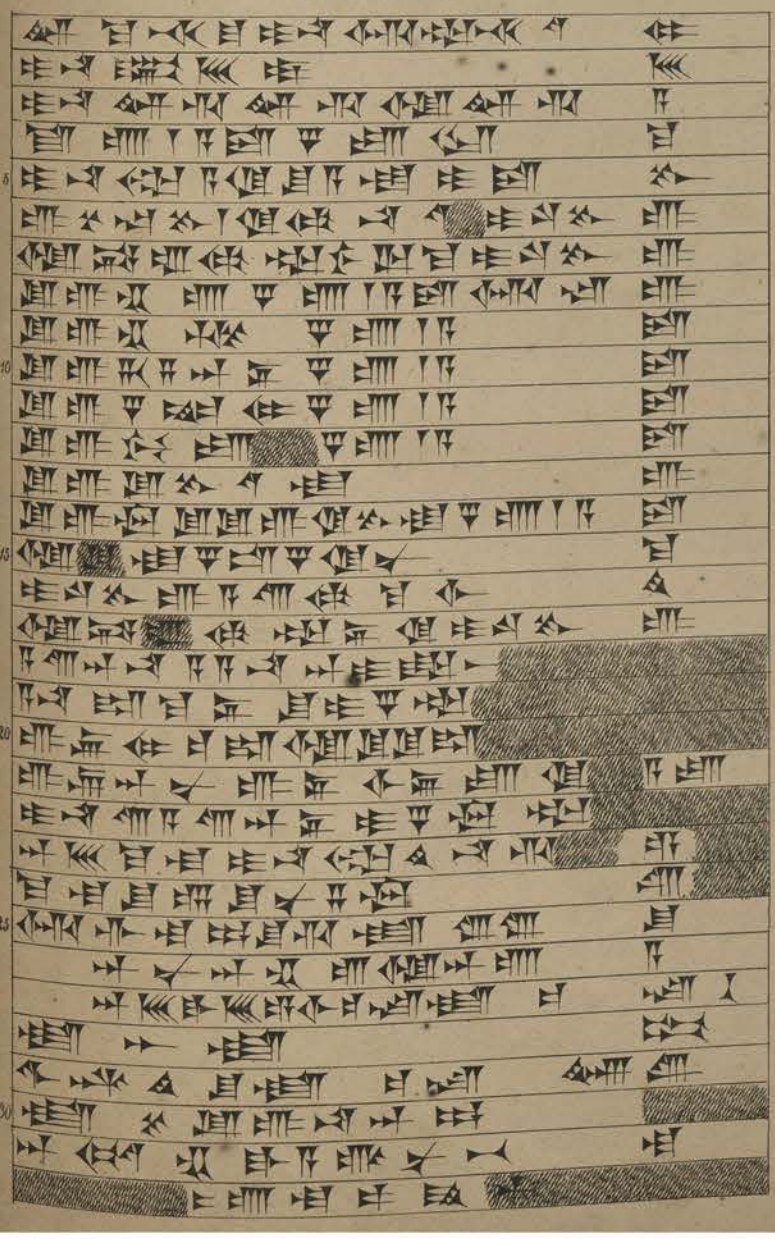
Column I.



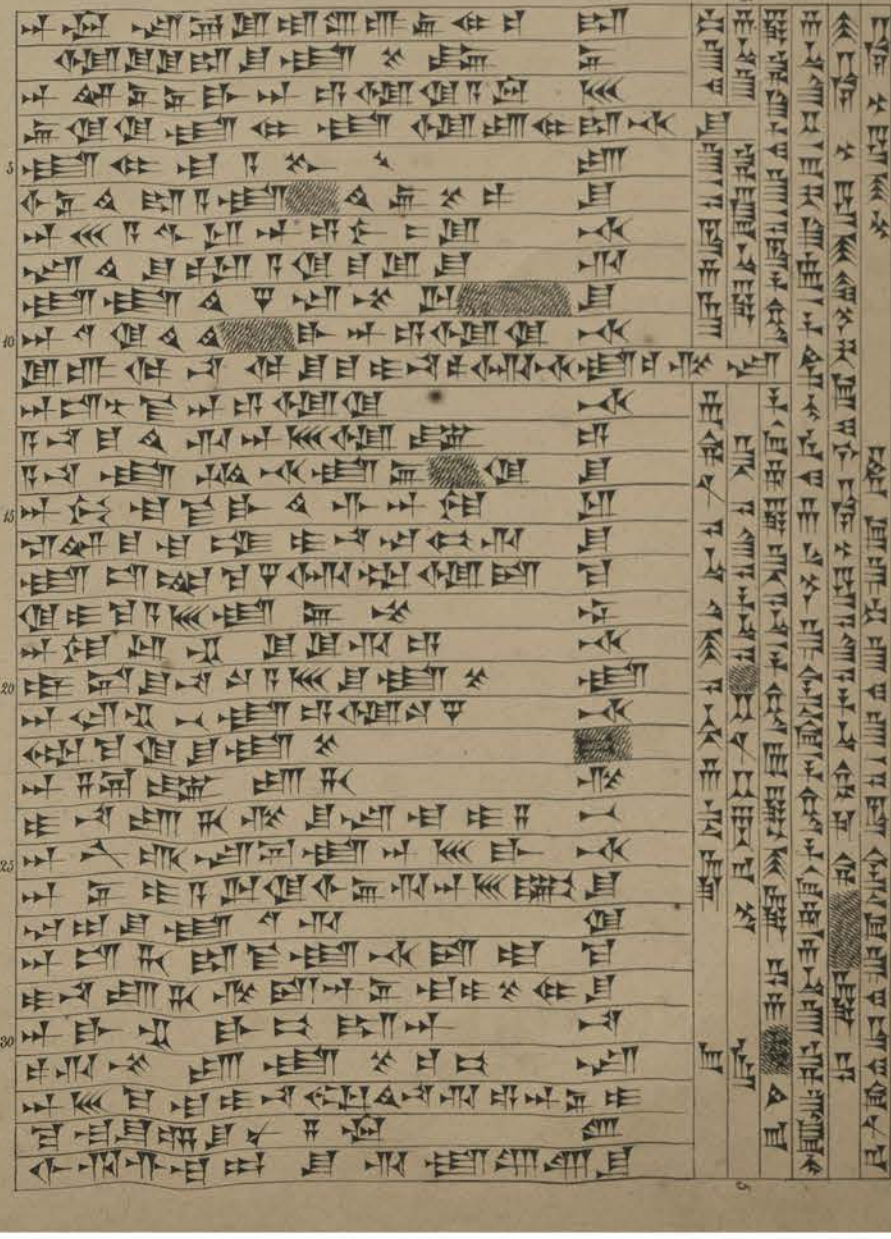
Column II.



Column III.

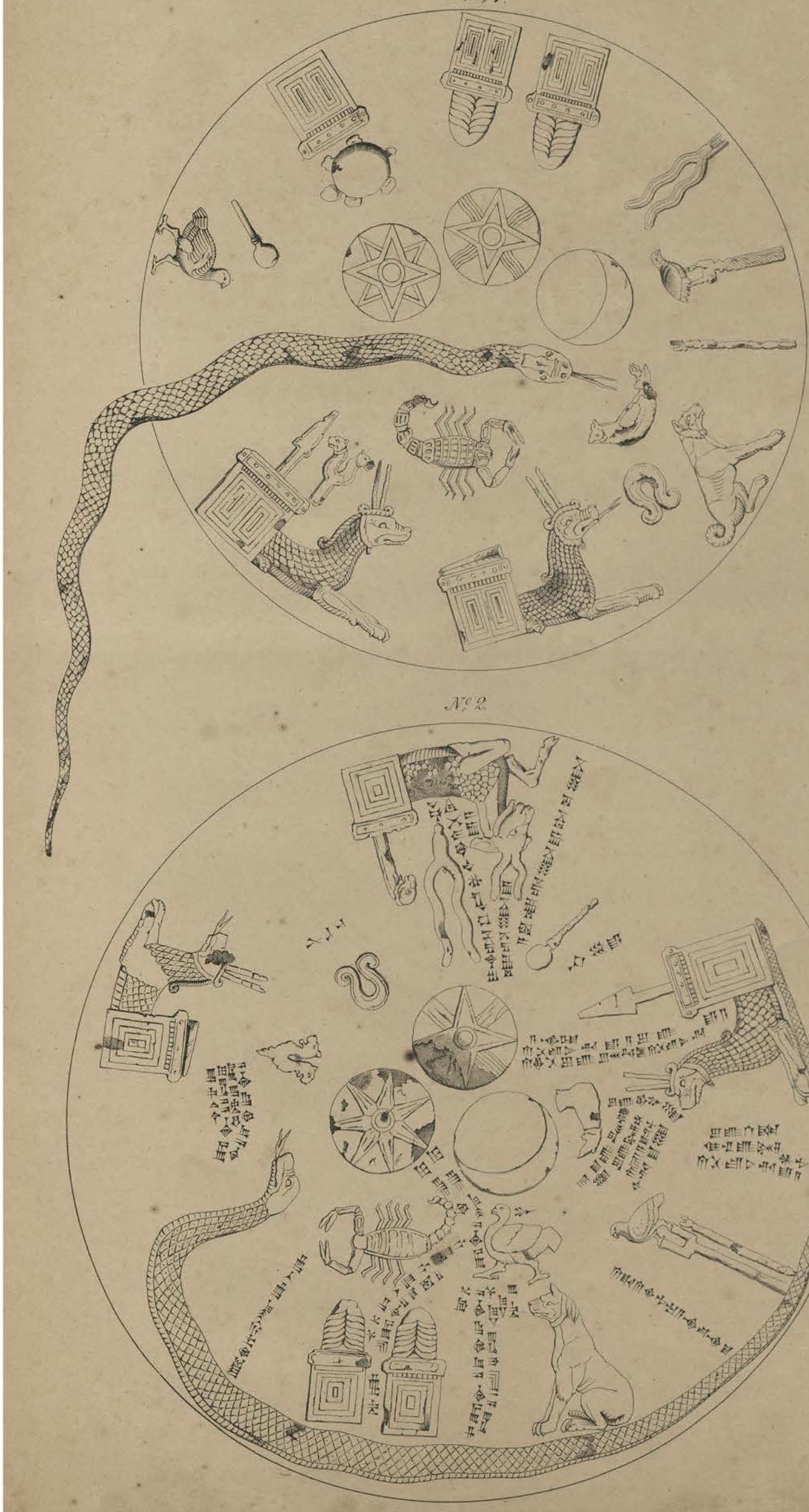


Column IV.



Emblems of the Gods on black Stones from Babylon, recording Sales of Land, now in the British Museum.

N°. 1.



N°. 2.

Tablets containing Deeds of Sale Barter and Lease with Phœnician dockets.
Nos. 1 to 10.

1.

3.

5.

8.

9.

2.

4.

6.

7.

10.

Scaled Contracts.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

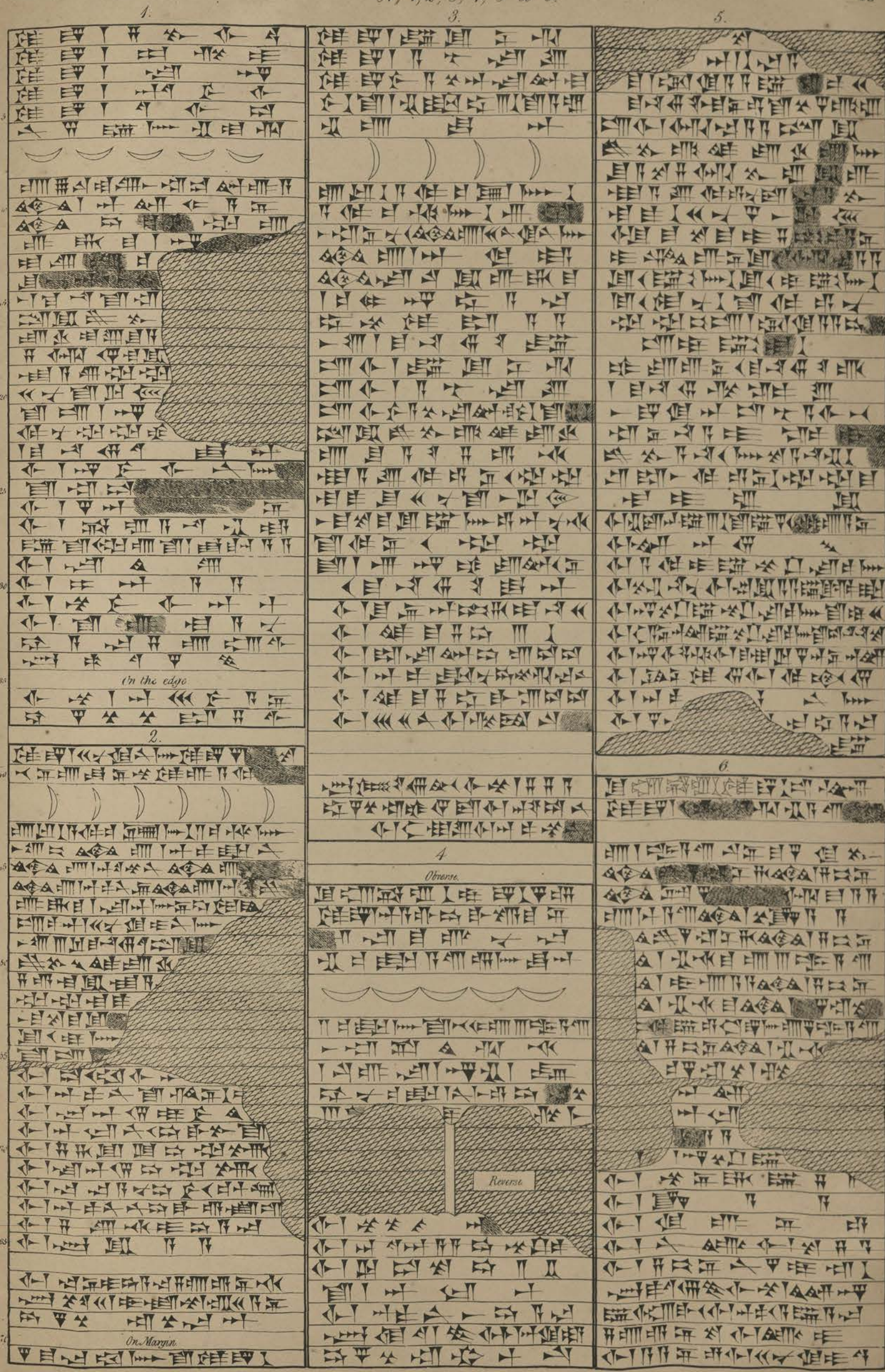
On the Margin.

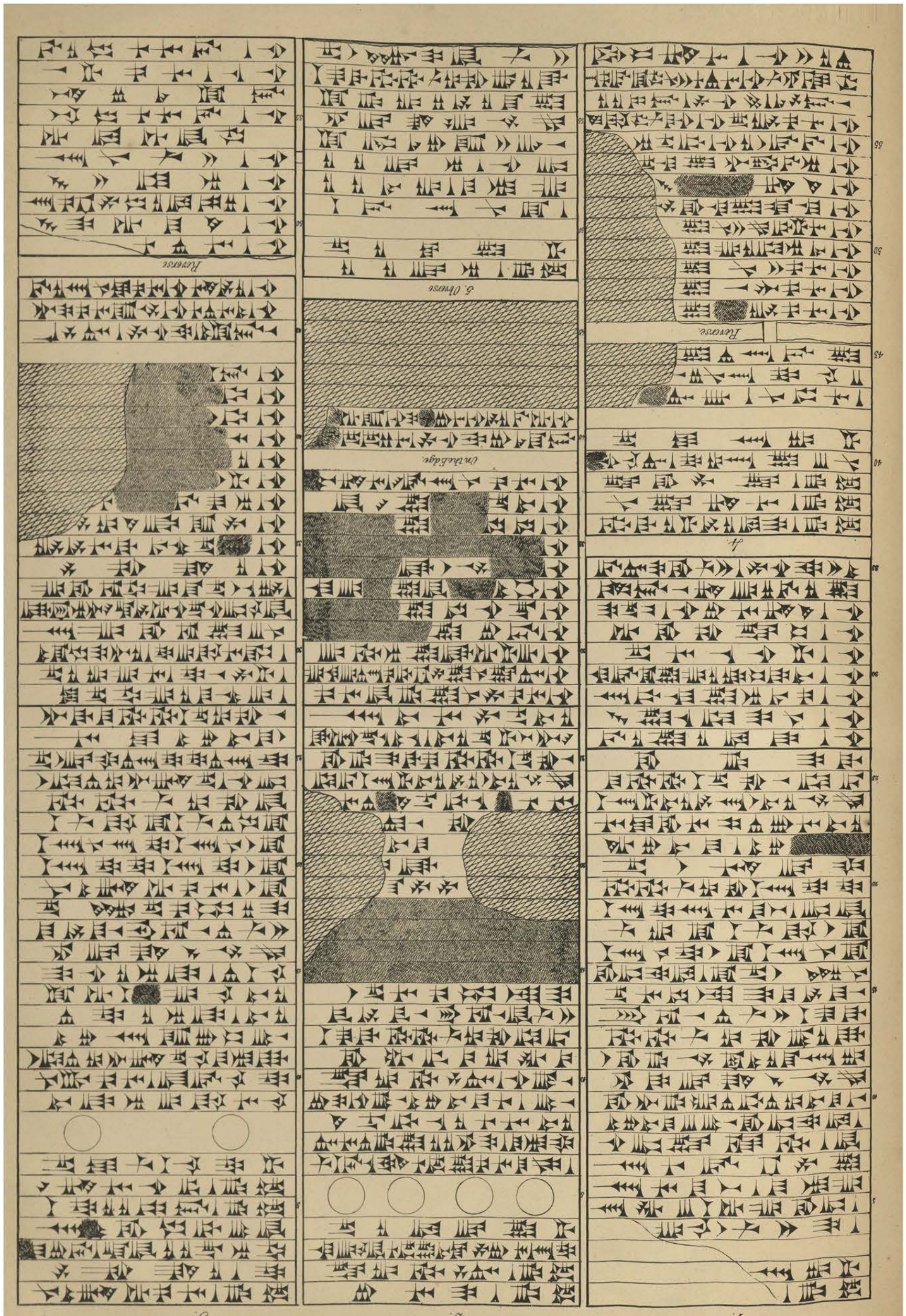
On the Side.

The allowance of these lines is doubtful.

Contract Tablets, with Nail-marks for Seals.

Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.





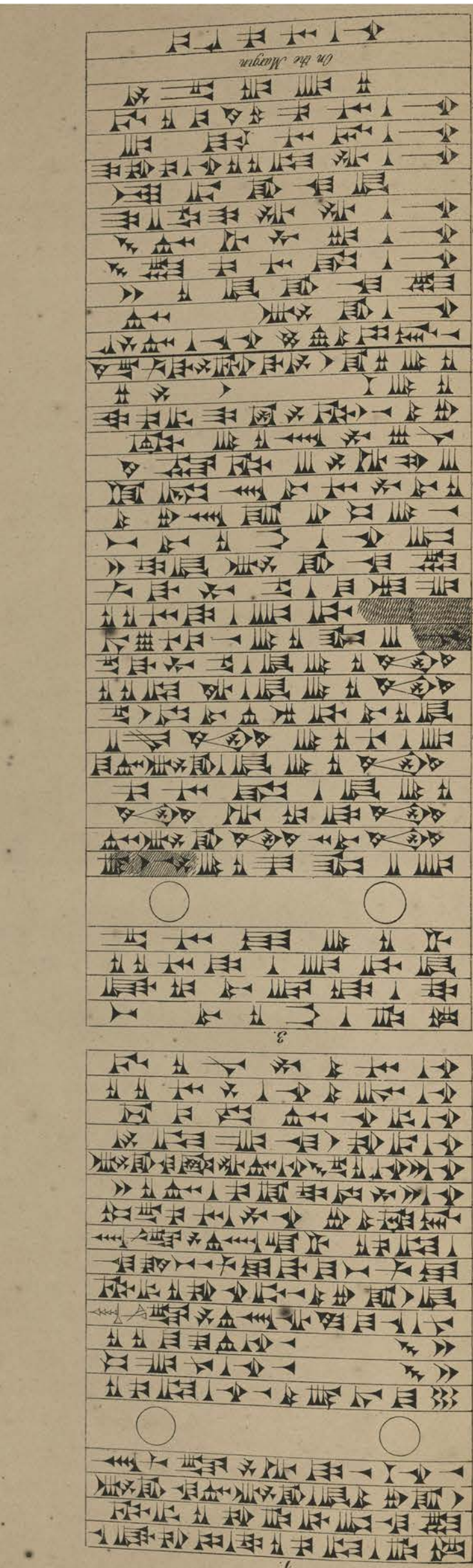
Confucii Tabulæ.
1. 2. 3. 4 & 5.

1.

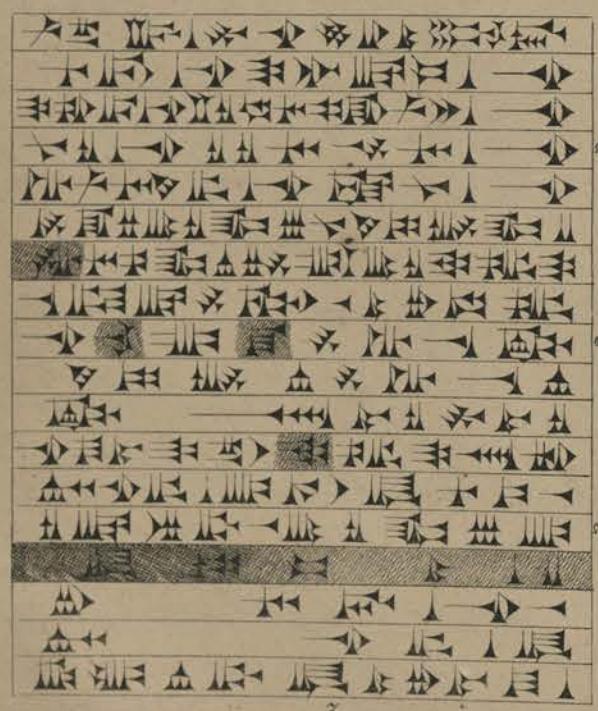
2.

3.

1.

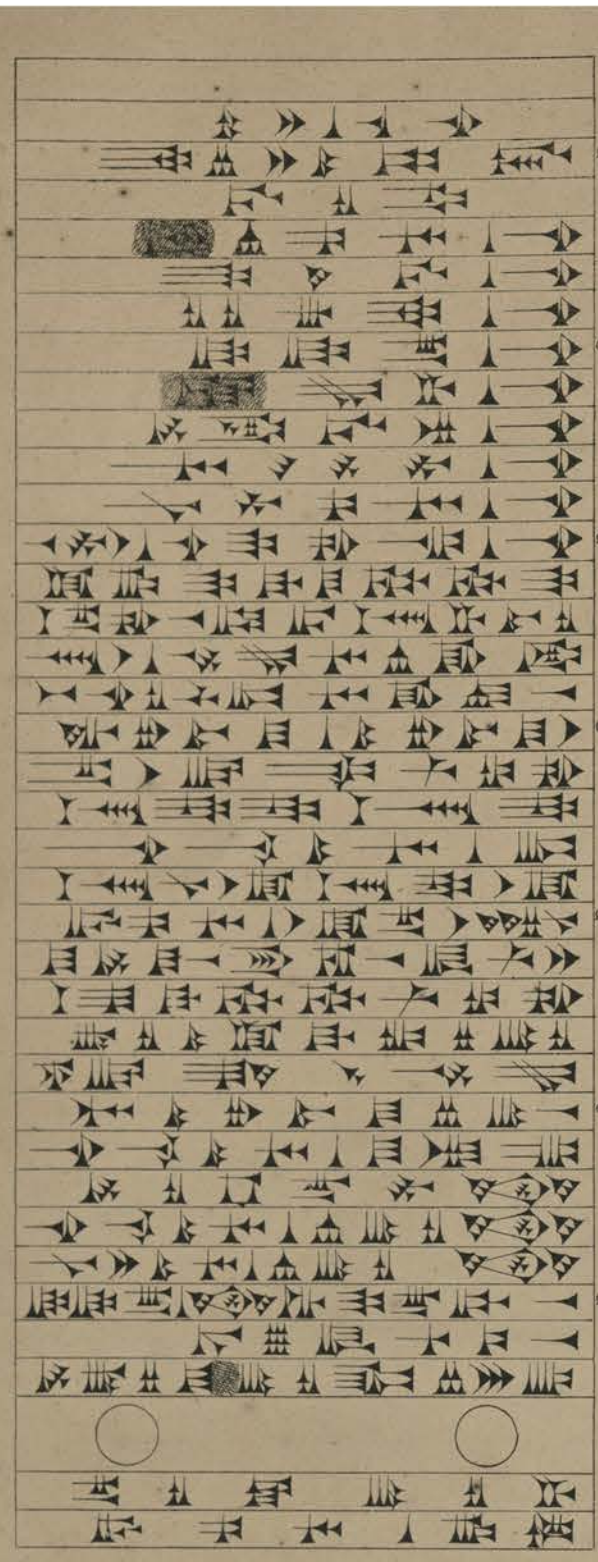


2.



3.

4.



Observatory Reports
Nos 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Astrological Tablets
I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII & IX

Nos 1, 2. Tables of Astral Influences.
3. Catalogue of Treatises on Celestial & Terrestial Influences & Astrological Tables. 52

1.

2.

3. Obverse

Reverse.

1. 54. Br. one copy × under the last month.
Undated. of under tomb. month. *B. 1900-06., L. 57*

1. Tablet of Astral Influences.
2. Relating to Planets and Stars.
3. Report of Observation of Moon.

1.

Obverse.

Reverse.

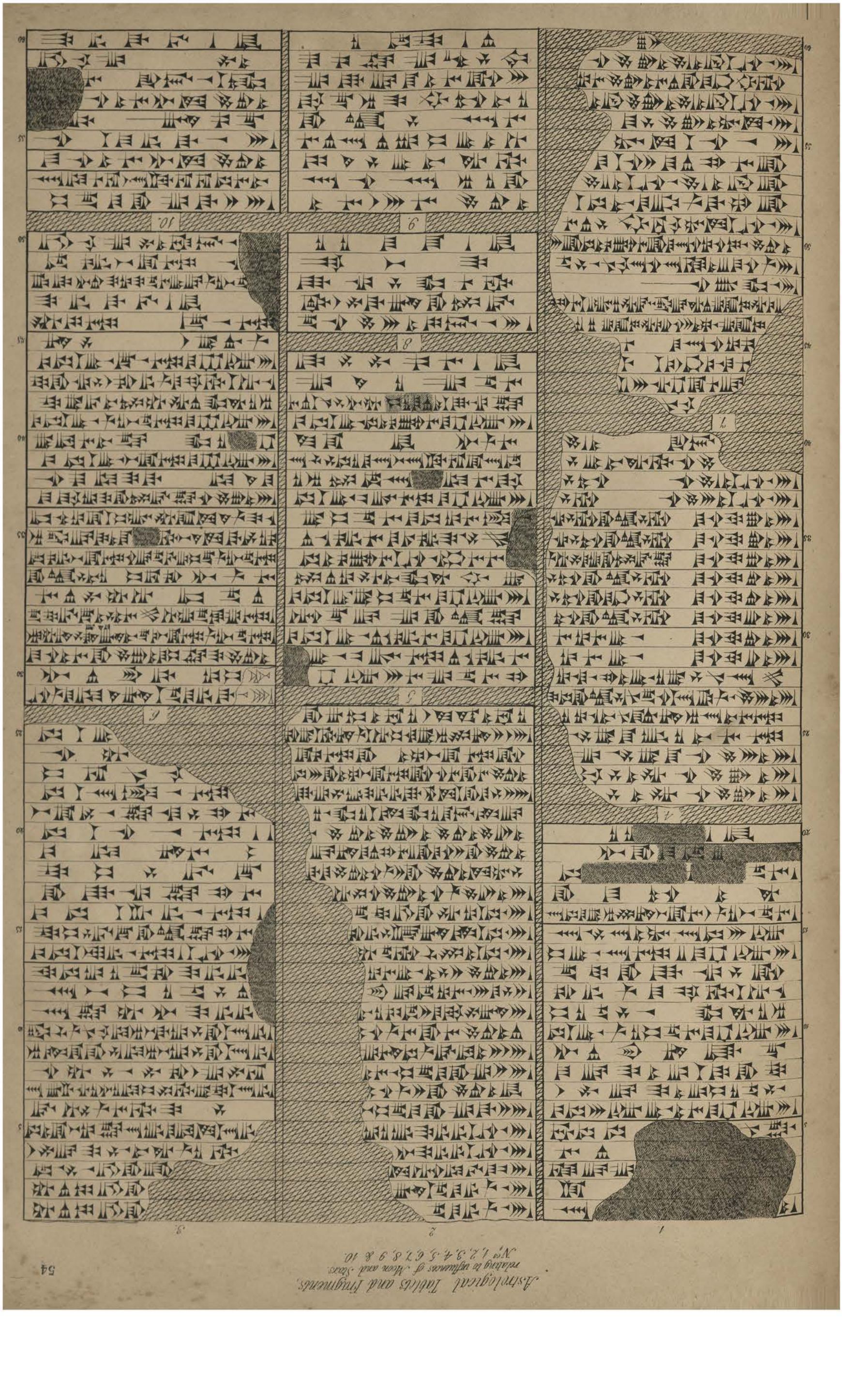
2.

Obverse.

Reverse.

3.

Nº 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 10.
relating to eclipses of Moon and Stars.
Astrological Tablets and Fragments.



Astrological Fragments.

Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5.

55

4.

Obverse.

2

Obverse.

Reverse.

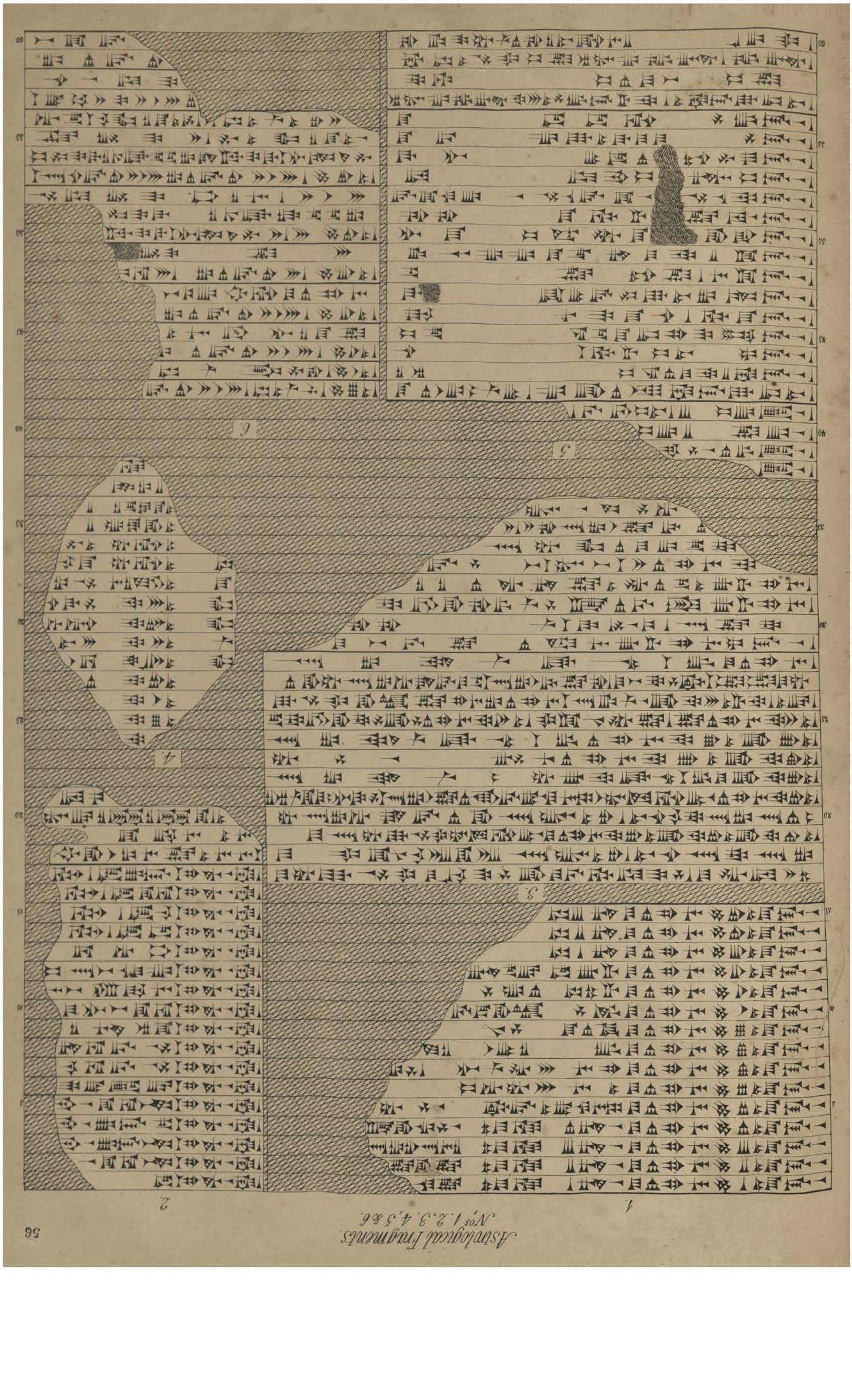
Reverse.

3.

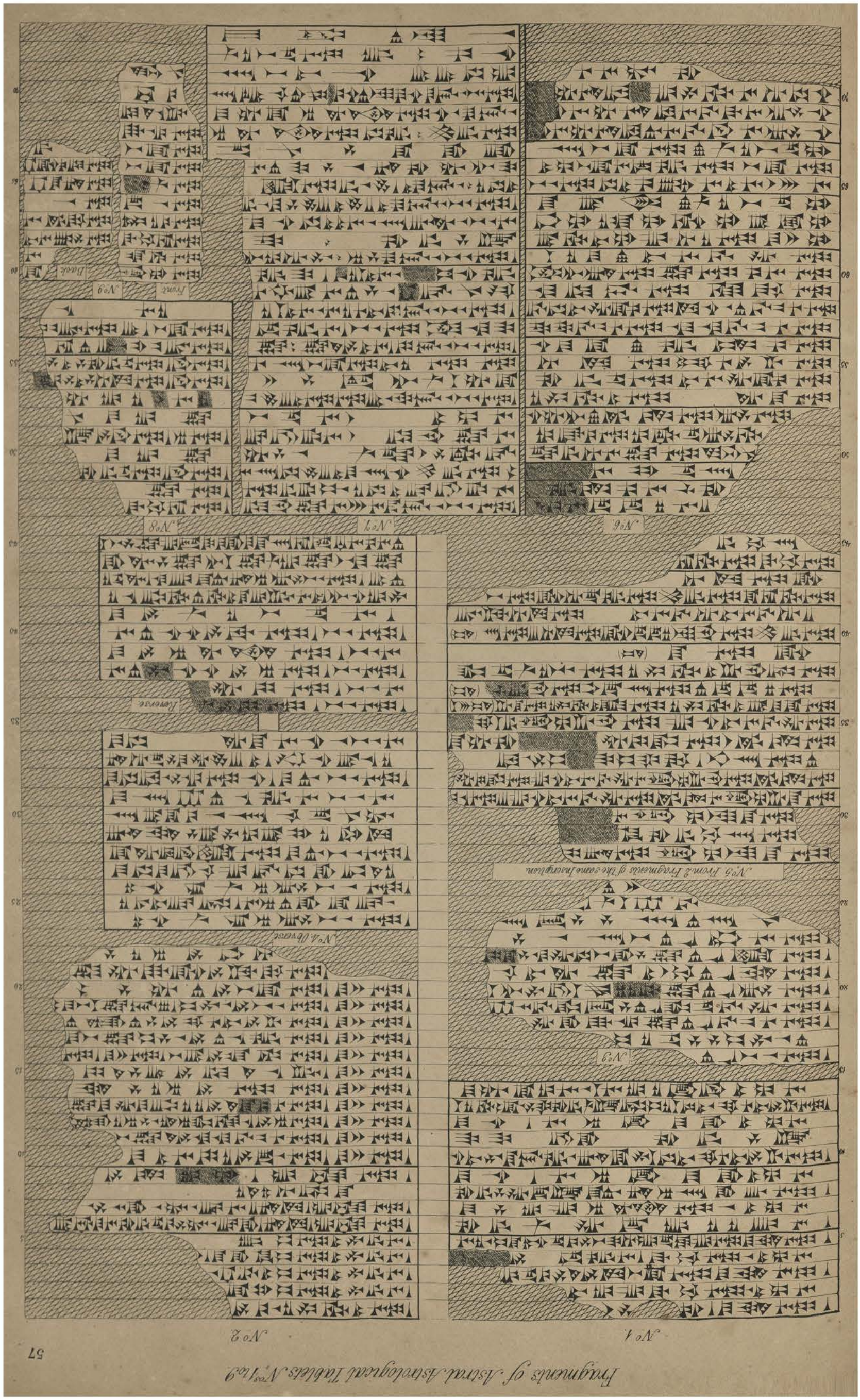
1

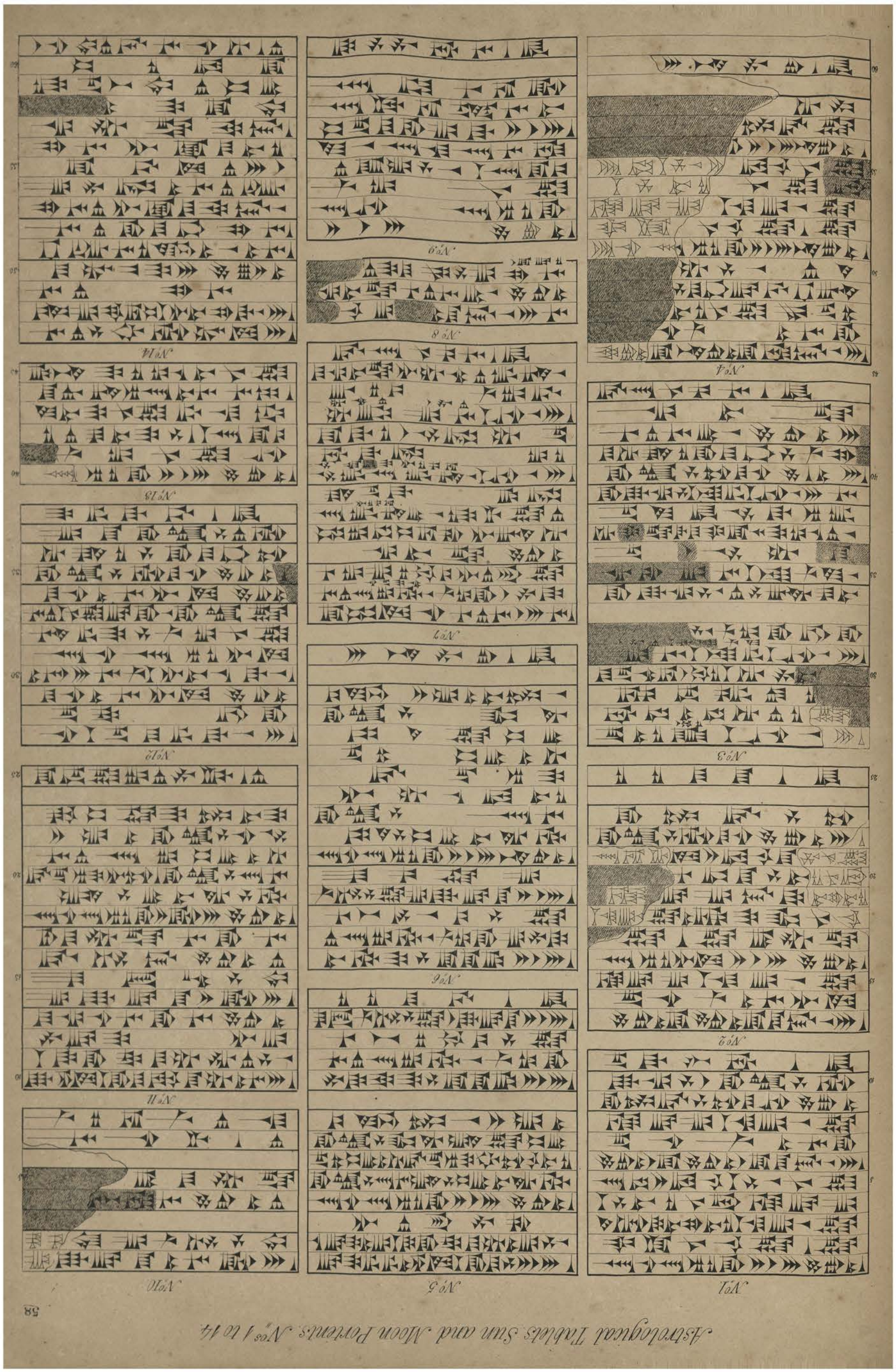
2

Assyrian Fragments
Nos 1. 2. 3. 4. 5 & 6.



Fragments of Astral Astrological Tablets Nos 1 to 9



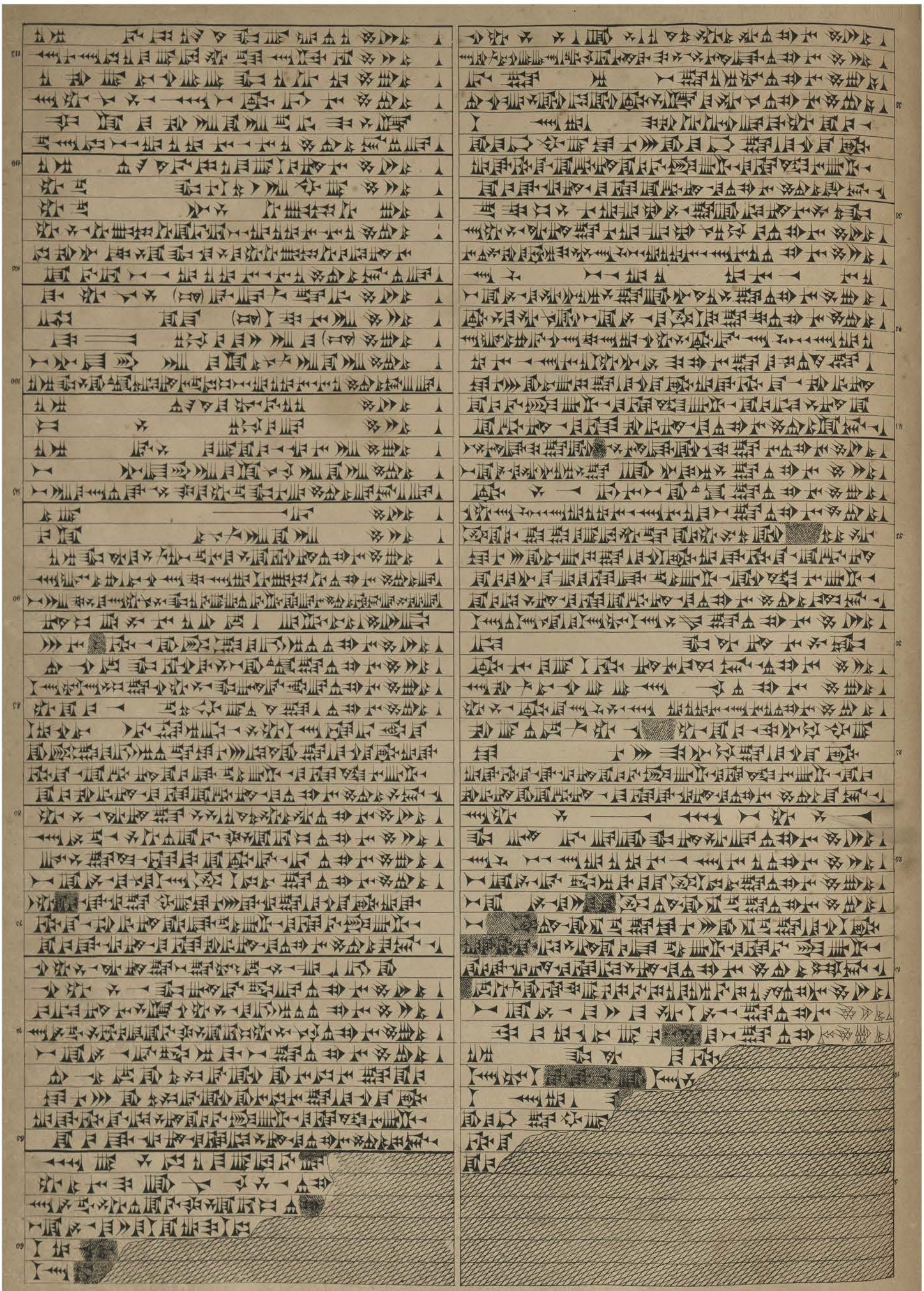


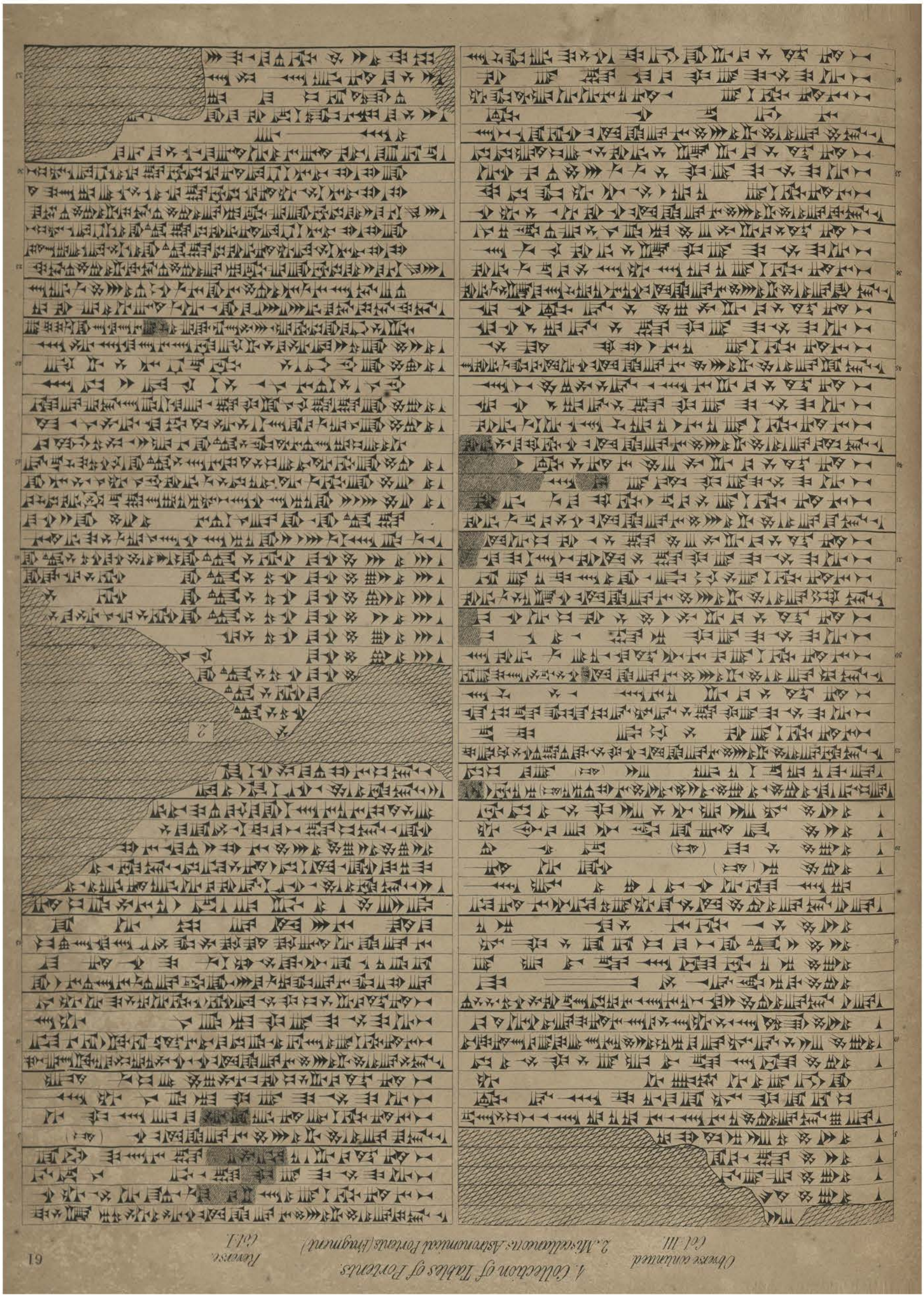
Astrological Tablets Sun and Moon Portents. Nos 1 to 14

Astrological Tablets.

Nos 1 to 14. Fortells from the Sun. Moon and Stars

Column 1. Obverse. Column 2.





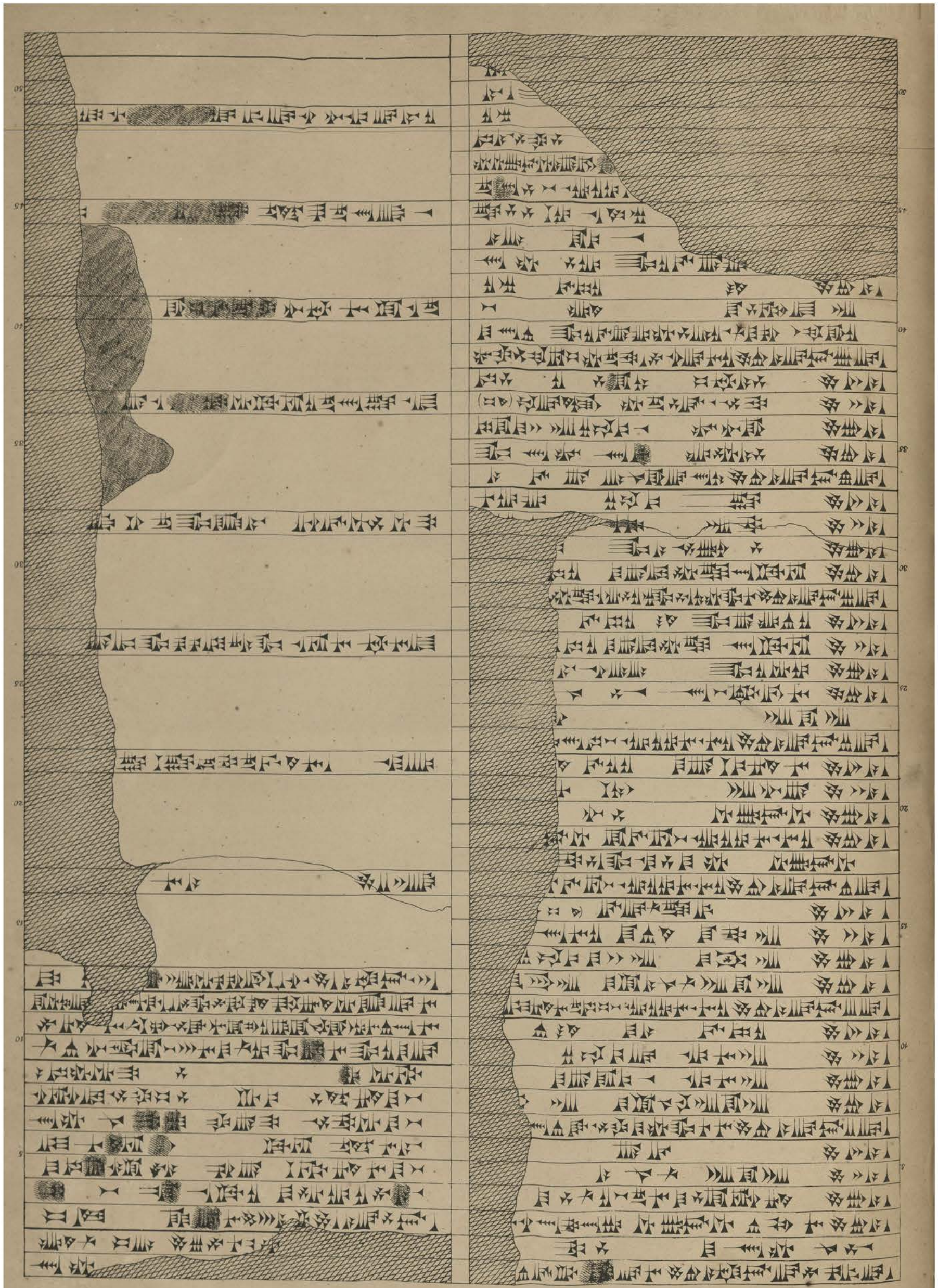


Table of the Movements of the Planet VENUS and their Influences.

Obverse. *Reverse.*

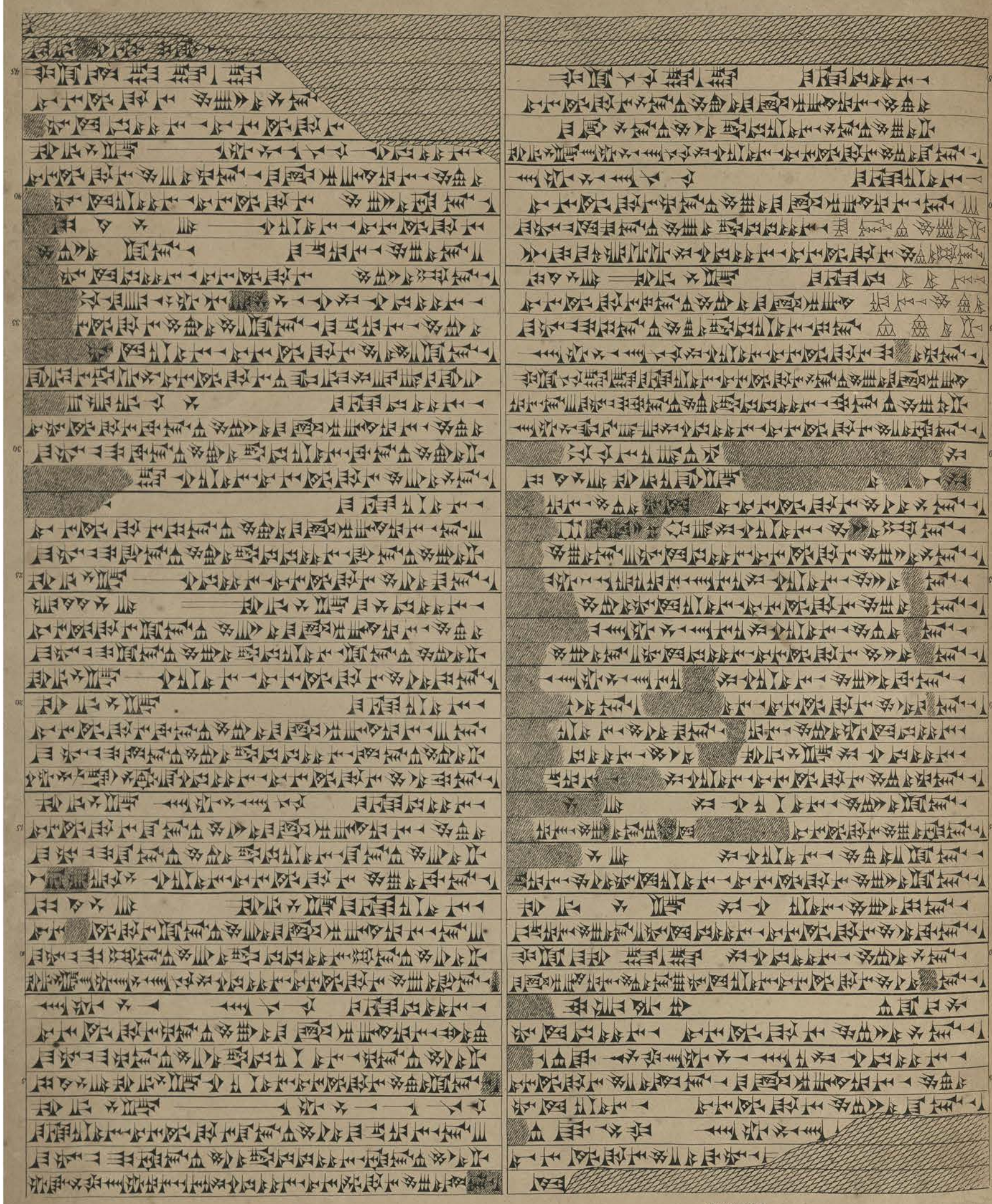
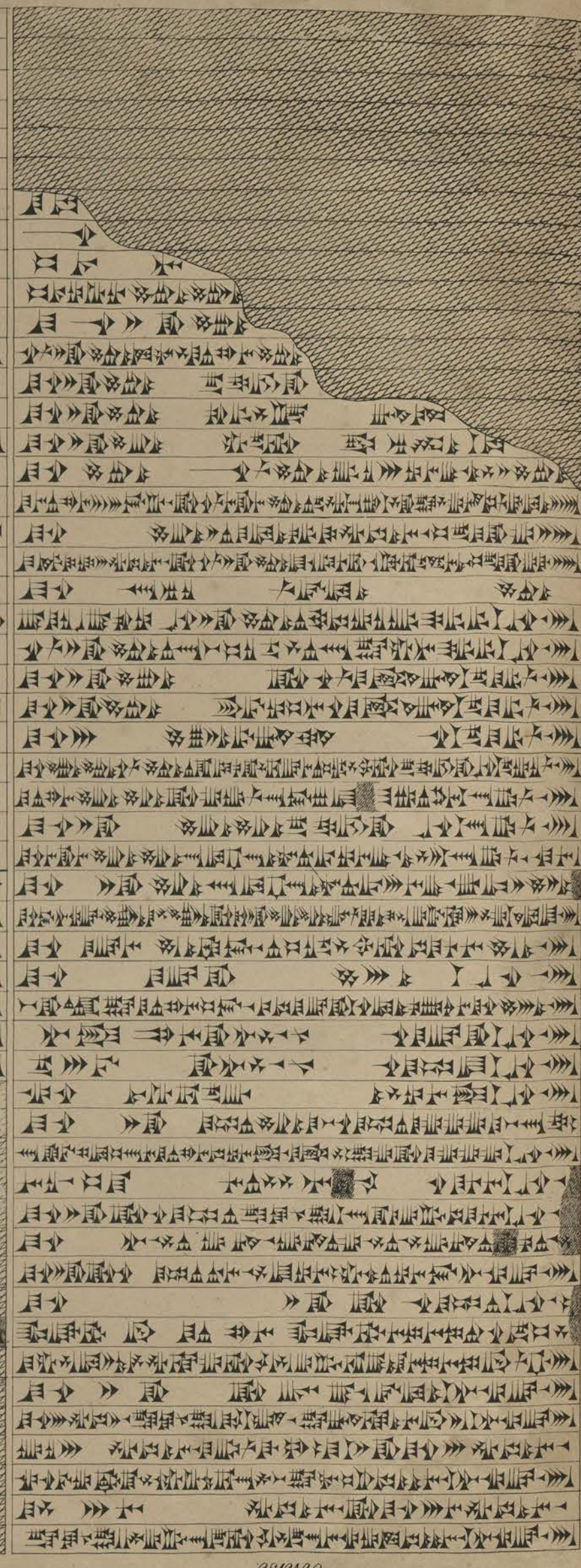
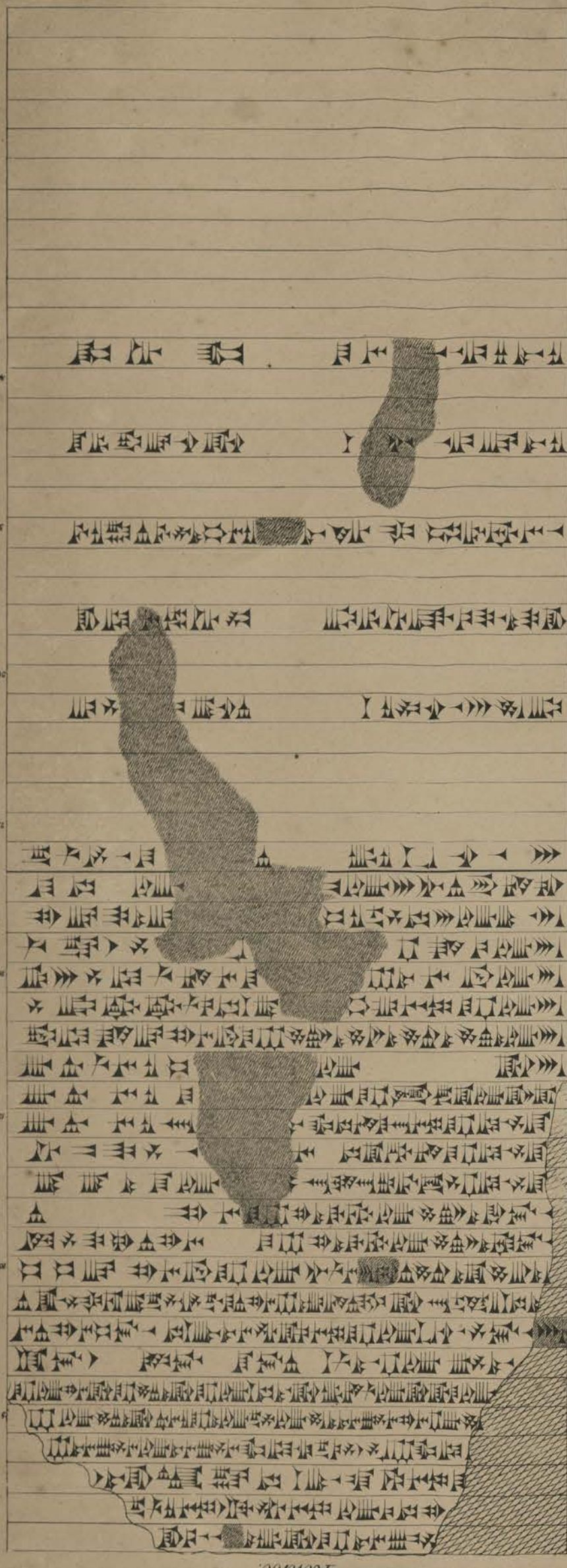


Table of Moon Portents.

Obverse.

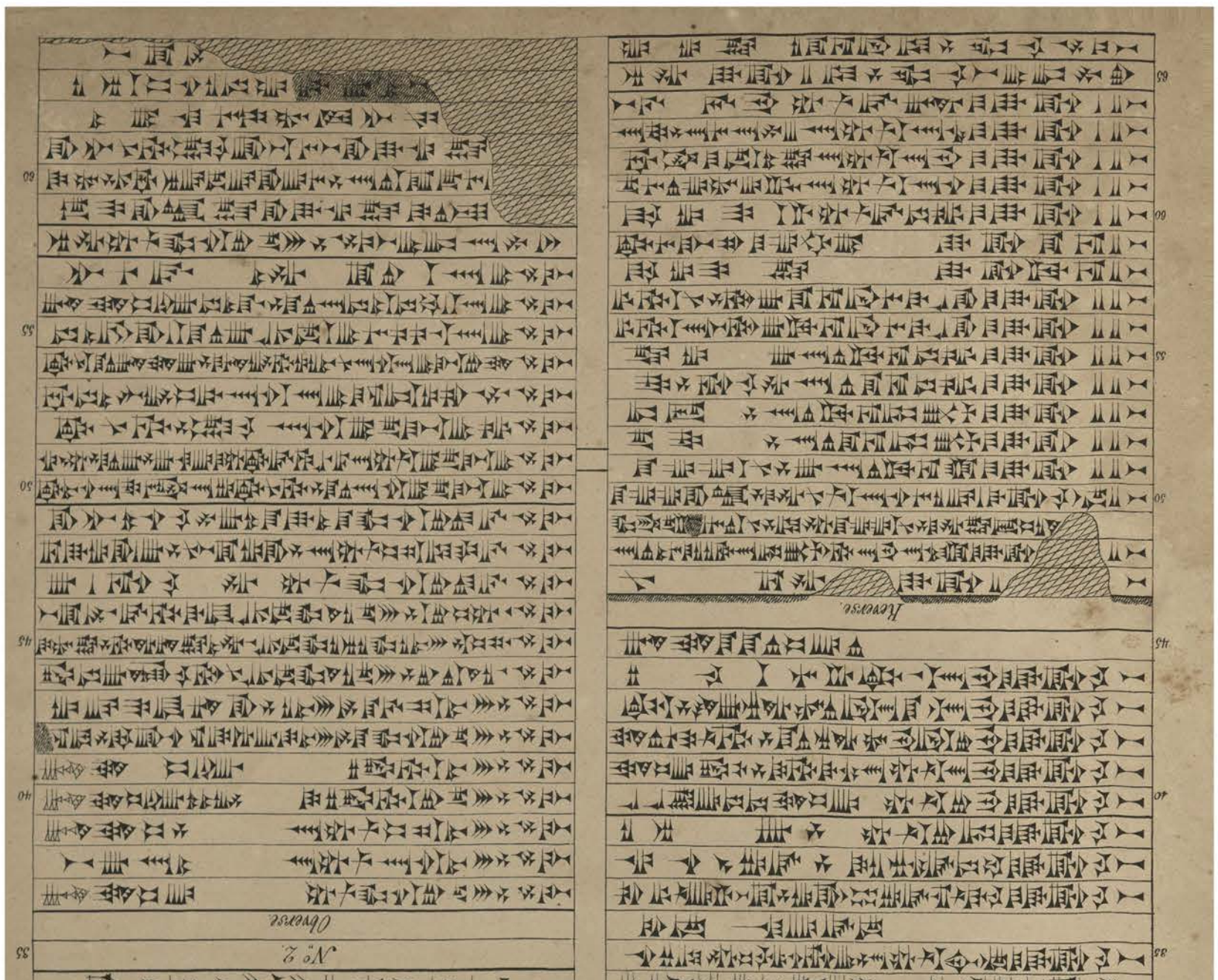


Reverse.



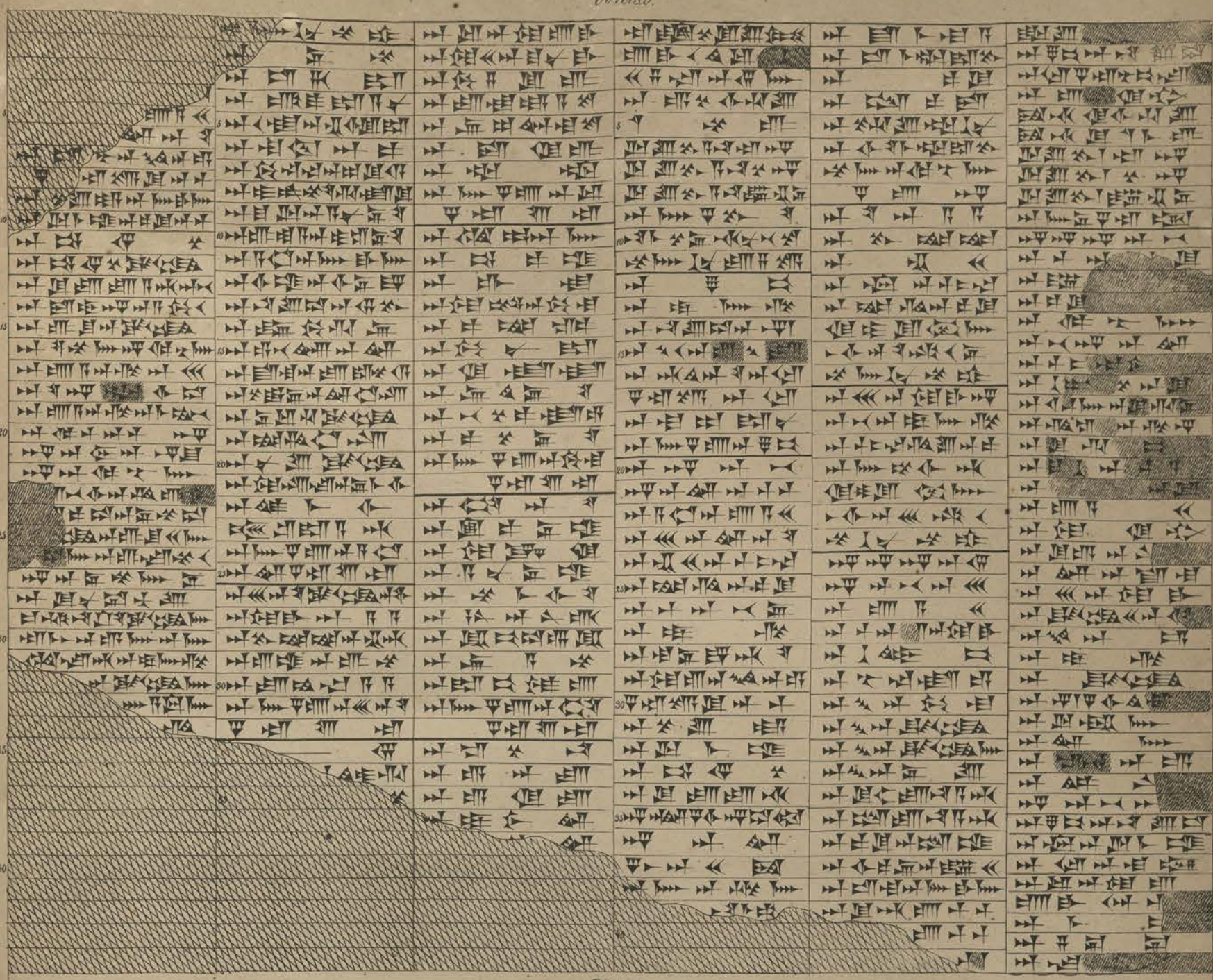
1 Table of Birth Portents.
2 Portents from birth of Horses &c.

Obverse 1 Reverse.

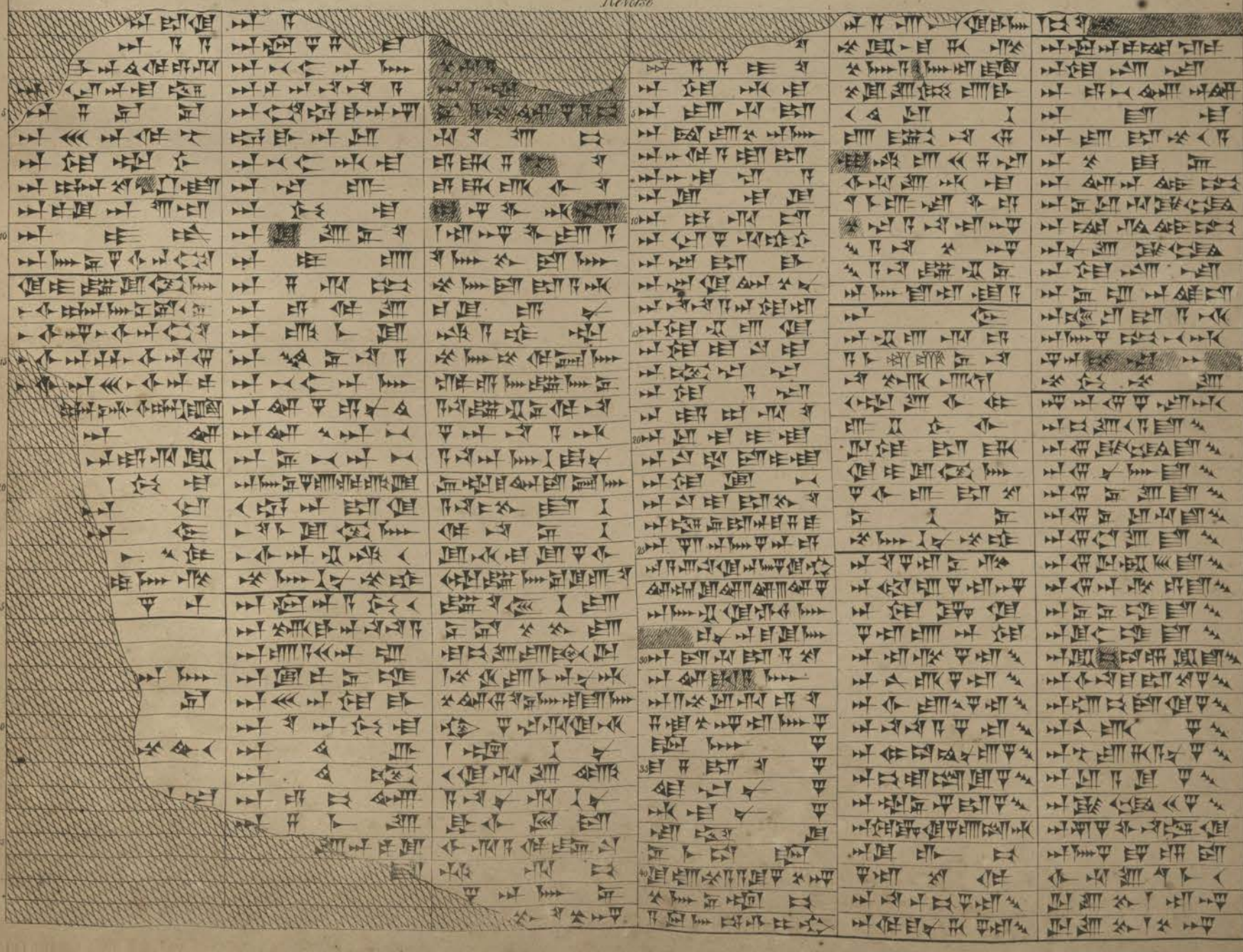


List of Gods in the Temples of Babylonia and Assyria

Obverse

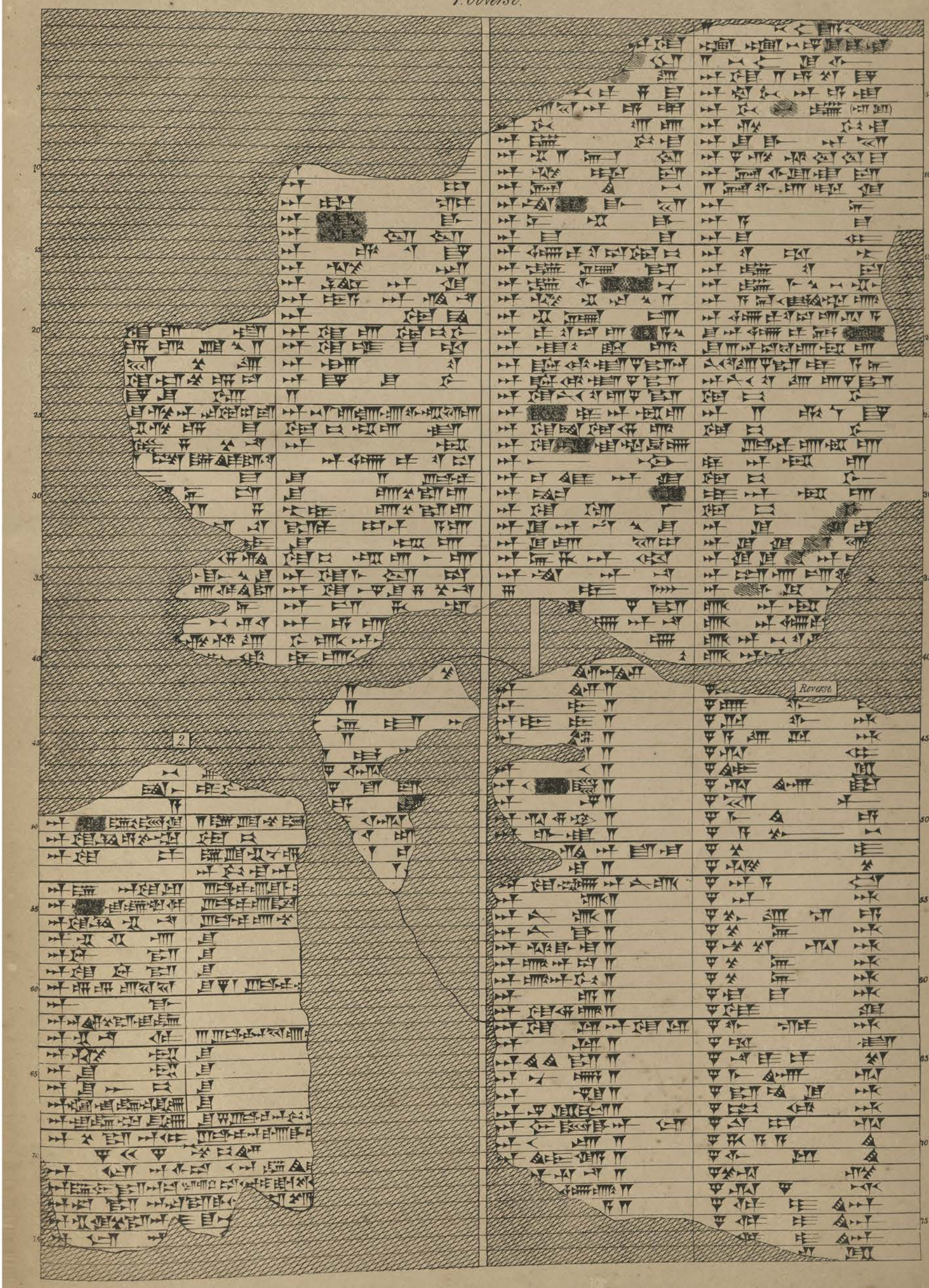


Reverse



Mythological Fragments. 1 & 2.

1. Obverse.



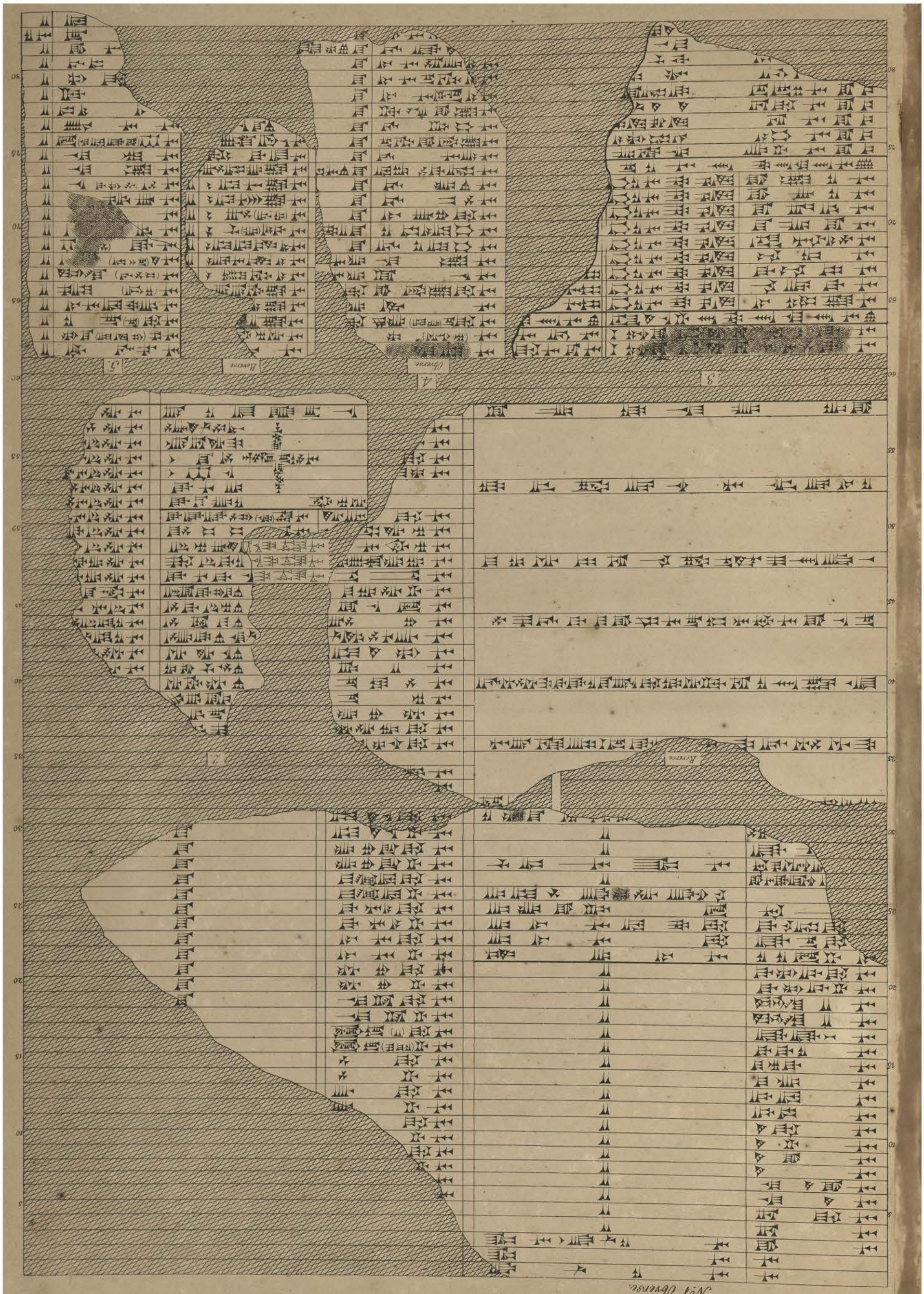
Mythological Fragments.

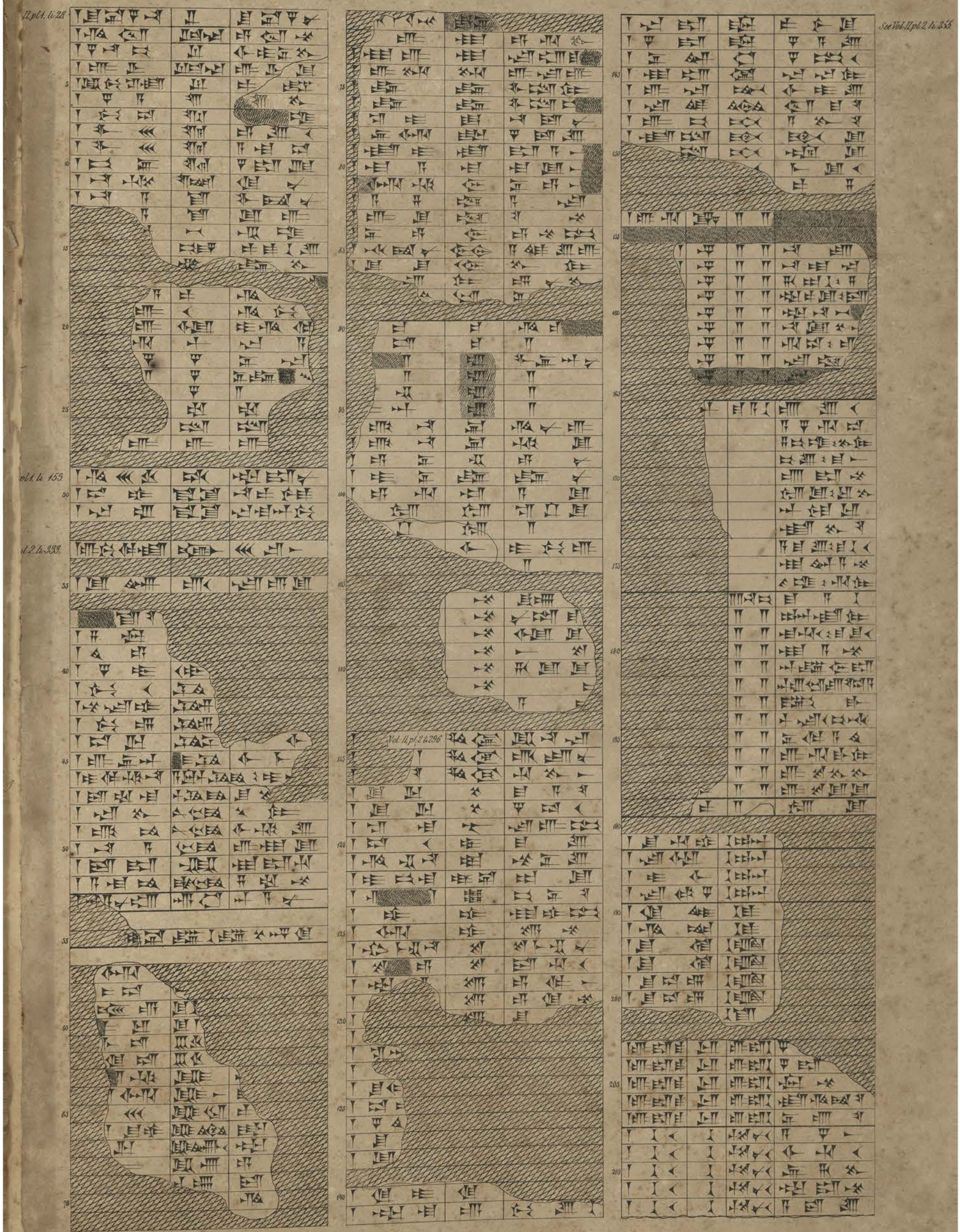
Obverse. 1. Reverse.

2.

3.

No 1 Obverse.




II, pl. 1, l. 28
See Vol. II, pl. 2, l. 253
Vol. II, pl. 2, l. 296

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